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SHULTZ

SHULTZ'S
OUR
TIP-TOP
BRAND
SEEDS

SEEDS

GUARANTEED

TO SATISFY

Shultz Seed Co.
Olney, Ill.

Seed Marketing Investigations

49th Year 1916



CROP PRODUCED FROM
**TIP-TOP CLOVER AND
TIMOTHY SEED**



ONE OF THE SELECTED FIELDS OF CLOVER ON SHULTZ SEED FARMS
WHERE **TIP-TOP** SEEDS ARE PRODUCED



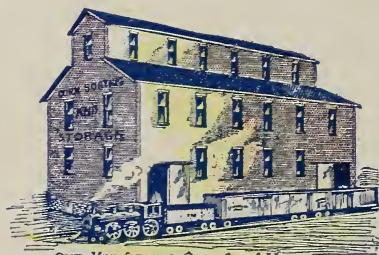
Wholesale Department, handling all lines of Seeds except "Redtop"



Central Cleaning Elevator at Olney, Illinois. This entire building devoted to "Redtop" exclusively.



Our First Seed House



OUR KEENSBURG SEED CORN HOUSE



Seed Storage Building

WE
GATHER
IMMENSE
STOCKS
AND
CLEAN
THEM
OURSELVES



Second
Floor of
Building
No. 3,
Especially
Devoted to
Handling
and
Cleaning
Clover
Seed.
This is
only one
of our
many
cleaning
floors.

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Building No. 3.—One of Fourteen Stockrooms in Our Building No. 3, Every Room as Full as This.



Showing the Floor Devoted to Cleaning Timothy, With a Stock Awaiting Cleaning.

SHULTZ'S FARM SEEDS

TESTED

FOR FULL DISCRIPTIONS SEE FOLLOWING PAGES. BAGS FREE

All Our Grass and Clover Seeds are of the Choicest Quality, New Crop Seeds of the Highest Germinating Power; Thoroughly Cleaned by the Most Improved Seed-Cleaning Machinery. We Specialize in These and Supply Many of the Most Prominent Seedmen in the Country; Having Done So For Years.

PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANCE WITHOUT NOTICE OWING TO FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET.

PLANT GOOD SEEDS



GET GOOD CROPS

Mr. Shultz inspecting samples of farmers' shipments in sample and testing room.

SHULTZ'S HIGH YIELDING "TIP-TOP" SEEDS

PURITY - GERMINATION - VITALITY

Sow This Seed for Blue Ribbons and Golden Opinions

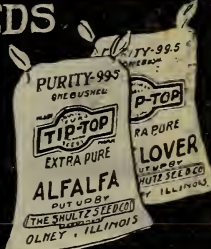
BAGS
FREE



BAGS
FREE

SHIPPED ONLY IN SEALED & BRANDED BAGS

OUR REPUTATION BEHIND EVERY BAG AND PACKAGE





One of Shultz's High Yielding Fields of Pedigreed Corn.

How Tip-Top Quality Seeds are Produced

I wish that I might make you realize the enormous amount of labor and painstaking methods involved in the growing, handling and preparation of the high class seeds which I am offering you.

I wish that you could visit my farms, my warehouses, and my cleaning plant and see for yourself what words alone are unable to place before you in an intelligible manner, for I feel that the only way I could do justice to describing the many precautions taken to produce Tip Top Quality Seeds would be to personally take you through our trial grounds, warehouses, etc., and show you just what we are doing to secure for you the high quality seeds we are offering you through the columns of this catalog.

We handle annually the seed for thousands of acres of the choicest land in the universe. This seed is all grown under our direct supervision and by the best growers which we can secure. No expense is spared in the cultivation, harvesting and handling of our crops to bring them to our warehouses and cleaning plant in the best possible condition.

The seed is, after it reaches our cleaning plant, inspected by the best Seed Experts that money will hire. These experts go over the different lots and retain only those particular grades which conform to the "Shultz Standard of Tip Top Seed," the rejected lots are then thrown on the open market to be handled by the less conservative seedsmen.

After a lot of seed has passed this rigid inspection it is passed on to the cleaning department, where it is subjected to a high power cleaner and all the shrunken,

light, and inferior seed which is low in germination is blown out. And from here it passes to our modern improved graders, which reject all but the plump, most uniform seed. The seed is then placed in sacks and stored in our warehouses, which are so constructed as to best preserve the germinating qualities and vigor of the Tip Top Seeds, which we send you.

Thus you see we are at all times striving to produce for you the highest quality seeds which labor, improved machinery, and human ingenuity can produce, and we believe that these painstaking methods are worthy of your consideration, and that you will reward our efforts by placing your order for Tip Top Seeds.

Just stop and figure one minute with me on the seed proposition. Did you ever stop to think that the foundation of all our agriculture was really pure seeds, and without high class seeds all our improved methods of cultivation would be in vain, and we would be tilling the soil without any more remuneration than our forefathers secured, which, as you are all aware, was only a scant living. Pure seed is the corner stone of our nation, for without the crops grown on the farms our nation would not endure another day; and although one industry after another may fail there is always something substituted to take its place; but a crop failure affects every human being in the universe, and while none of us can govern climatic conditions, we can secure the best crop insurance obtainable by using nothing but the best seeds, which are, after all is said and done, the most necessary requirement in producing a bumper crop.



The Different Seed Business

Many of my friends and customers write me and say somehow my seeds are different from seeds they get from other seed houses. I guess they about hit it right, for I am mighty careful about the seeds that I send them, and I do not suppose any other seedsman takes the pains and precautions to produce high quality seeds such as we offer in our "Tip-Top Brand."

Some have questioned the advisability of our laying so much stress on the Growing, Testing, and Selecting of our seeds, but I can tell you, friends, nothing is as important as the seeds you plant, for upon the germination and purity of the seeds depends the success or failure of the crop, and upon the success or failure of the crop depends the welfare of our nation. This seed business, friends, is more to me than a cold-blooded dollar and cent proposition, for I feel that in producing the highest quality seeds that I am doing a service for my fellowmen and making the world brighter and more cheerful in my own small way, and I guess that's why my seeds are different, and I am glad they are; for I am putting my own individuality in every lot of seeds that I send out, and I want them to be different. I would not be satisfied if Tip-Top seeds were not different. They must grow Stronger and Quicker and Produce Bigger and Better Crops than any other seed in order to stand up to my requirements.

To my prospective customers: I wish to assure you that you will never regret sowing these different seeds. These seeds that grow stronger, more uniformly, and produce the bumper crops.

How to Order Tip-Top Seeds

Our Terms are cash with order. We are reliable and you may send Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, Express Order, or your personal check at our risk.

Use Order Sheet and printed envelope. Important. Always be sure and sign your name and address plainly, and if your station has no agent it is important that shipment be sent to nearest station having an agent, as shipments are held when billed to such stations unless freight is fully prepaid. We would advise you not to have shipments sent to such stations, as they are some-

times stolen, get wet, or are otherwise damaged. If you do not hear from us in a reasonable time send us duplicate order stating date of previous order, how money was sent, and we will investigate, and if order has not been sent we will fill the duplicate order at once.

Market Gardeners. We make a specialty of market gardener's trade, and if you do not have our Wholesale Market Gardeners' List drop us a card and we will send you one.

We take all the risk—Guarantee safe arrival. Shipments occasionally get lost, but the percentage is very small. In such cases we send you a duplicate shipment and settle with the transportation company ourselves without any trouble to you.

Special Rates on Seeds. Seeds of all kinds take a much lower express rate than merchandise, and does not have to be prepaid.

Easy so Get Seed by Mail

The Parcels Post, together with the Rural Free Delivery and the Fast Express Train Service out of Olney, Illinois, brings our great stock of high quality seeds right to your door, and it is much more convenient to send to us and get fresh, clean, pure, unadulterated seeds than it is to go to your local grocery and buy the stale, shop-worn packets which are usually offered.

About Warranting

NON-WARRANTY—Sometimes, though not often, our seeds do not come up after planting. This may be due to one or more of several reasons, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough, too much or too little water, too cold weather or a baking sun which forms a crust too hard for the tender shoots to penetrate. Sometimes insects destroy plants at the surface before they are seen by the gardener. We cannot personally direct the use of our goods after they leave our hands; neither can we fully control anywhere or at any time the operation of natural law as it affects seeds; therefore, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, and all money sent will be refunded at once.

Olney, Ill., Jan. 1, 1916.

SHULTZ SEED CO.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



The CLOVERS

Probably no other crop is of as much importance as the clover crop, for upon clover, the greatest of all legumes or nitrogen gathering plants, depends the permanency of our agriculture.

The clovers are the greatest of all hay and pasture crops, and no well regulated farm can afford to be without its acreage of this wonderful crop, for with clover not only furnishing from two to three tons of the most nutritious hay per acre and being the most succulent pasture grass obtainable, it furnishes a better balanced ration than almost any other crop.

Clovers having the power to gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil in the form of nodules in the roots, thereby provide plant food for the crops which follow. The clovers thus save the expense of commercial fertilizers, and the long roots penetrate in the subsoil place it in a better physical condition as well as adding plant food.

Shultz's Tip Top Clovers the Best

No other firm can offer you the high quality of Clover seed for the simple reason that it does not grow. We have it grown for us and buy the best lots of Clover grown, and these lots after passing our inspection are put through the most rigid cleaning and grading process practiced by any seedsman, and when a lot of clover goes out to you bearing the Tip-Top Brand you may rest assured that you are receiving the best quality of Clover Seed which can be procured.

Tip Top Clover will Make You Money

The best Clover Seed you can buy is the cheapest, for there is always on the market at a cheap price large quantities of clover seed badly infected with weed seed, and to sow such seed you are not only sowing something besides clover, but sowing seeds which will be the curse of the farm for years.

Take into consideration before making your clover purchase the fact that clover seed of high quality, such as our Tip-Top Brand, will germinate stronger and produce plants which are more vigorous, thus producing a stand of healthier, more uniform plants which will thrive under more adverse conditions than the weak plants from cheaper seed. This is the reason we are so careful in producing the Tip-Top Clover.

BUY YOUR CLOVER SEED EARLY. Clovers are very high in price this year and good seed is scarce and hard to get, and we want to impress upon you the necessity of ordering early, for when our present stock is exhausted we doubt very much whether we will be able to secure any seeds equal to those we have in stock, and we therefore feel that it is of the utmost importance to place your orders early.



Roots of Clover Showing Nodules.



Red Clover

Common, Medium or June Clover

(*Trifolium pratense*)

Red Clover is so well known and extensively used that it is almost useless for us to take up very much space telling you its advantages. Red Clover is second to none as a soil strengthening crop; adding fertility to the soil, making it possible to grow larger and better crops of corn and other grains. For soiling crop and green manure it is invaluable.

It lives two years, grows about two feet high, makes two crops per year, yielding two to four tons of hay per acre. As a pasture, all animals thrive on it, particularly cattle, sheep and hogs.

The long roots penetrate deeply into the soil, gathering nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil in the form of nodules on the roots, thereby providing rich food for crops of cereals, etc., which follow it, also improves the drainage, which renders the soil more friable, increasing its capacity for holding moisture.

Price, per lb., postpaid, 35 cts.; 3 lbs., 90 cts. By freight or express, your expense, \$13.00 per bu.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FIELD SEED BUYERS—Prices on all Farm Seeds are subject to change without notice. If prices are lower the day your order is received more seed will be added; if higher the amount will be decreased. **SAFEST WAY**—write us quantity required, and give variety. We will quote lowest market price by return mail, with samples.



One of Shultz's Wonderful Clover Fields.

Mammoth Clover

(*Trifolium Pratense* Var.)

Mammoth Clover, also known as Sapling Clover, Pea Vine Clover, Bull Clover and Perennial Clover, is a species which matures about two weeks later than ordinary Red Clover. This fact makes it practicable to harvest in the same season both as a hay crop and a seed crop. In the northern part of the Northern States, where only one crop of ordinary Clover is possible, Mammoth Clover is usually preferred on account of the better yield. No other Clover is equal to Mammoth Clover for hog pastures.

The variation in time of maturing of Mammoth Clover enables it to avoid many insect pests which greatly injure fields of ordinary Clover; this item is important in reducing injury from many of the insects which play havoc with the successful production of seed of ordinary Red Clover. On poor sandy lands in the North, Mammoth Clover gives better results than either Red or Alsike Clover. If grown for hay, it should be cut when in early bloom before the stems become woody. Price, by mail, per lb., 35 cts.; 3 lbs., 90 cts., postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, \$13.00 per bu. Bags free.

Alsike Clover

(*Trifolium Hybridum*).

Alsike is especially valuable for hay when grown alone, in combination with grasses, or with Red or Mammoth Clover. It is very hardy and may be sown early in the spring, but as the seed is small, it should not be covered very deeply. On account of its fibrous root it is not so liable to winter-kill as Red Clover. Farmers are using Alsike in some sections where Clover can no longer be successfully grown. It is well suited for sowing with mixtures of grass seeds, because of its hardihood and perennial habit of growth. For pasture purposes it is commonly sown with some other kind of grass or Clover, for instance, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass or Red Clover. Prices, by freight, your expense, $\frac{1}{8}$ bu., \$1.50 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$2.90; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$5.75; bu. of 60 lbs., \$11.75. Bags free.



Alsike Clover.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



White Clover

White Clover is a perennial, and the stems creep along on the ground, and take roots at the joints, so the plants are multiplied in this manner as well as by seed. It is especially adapted to growing in mixtures for pasture, and is also used to some extent in practically all pasture and lawn mixtures. The flowers are numerous, white and tinted with a delicate rose color. By mail, postpaid 65 cents. per lb. By freight or express, your expense, 55 cts. per lb.

Japan Clover

(Lespedeza Striata).

An annual leguminous plant considerably grown, particularly in the South, as a summer pasture green forage and hay crop. It also has much value as a soil enricher when plowed under as green manure. It will flourish on poor and exhausted soils, too poor to produce profitable crops of any other forage plant. Though an annual, once sown it reseeds itself from year to year, lasting indefinitely, and is pronounced by competent authorities as the best pasture plant for impoverished soil in the Southern States. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts. By freight or express, your expense, 15 cts. per lb., in 10-lb. lots; 1 bu. of 25 lbs., \$3.50.

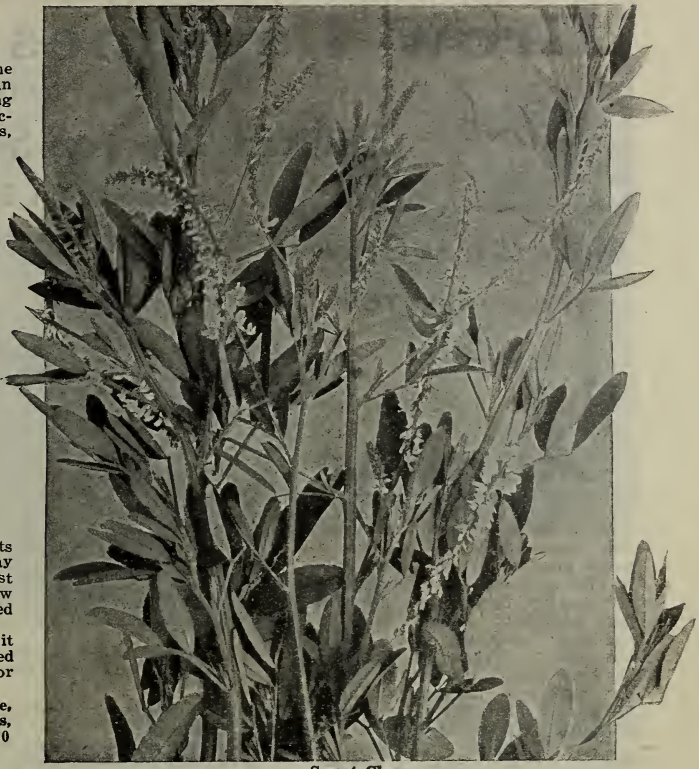
Crimson Clover

(Trifolium Incarnatum).

Crimson Clover is being used more extensively each year; its value is being realized not only as a pasture, green forage and hay crop, but as a cover crop and soil renovator. Probably the most important characteristic of Crimson Clover is its ability to grow and make its crop during the season when the land is not occupied by the ordinary summer-grown crops.

Crimson Clover is of the greatest value as a green manure as it does its growing when other crops are done and can be turned under in the early spring, and will correct deficiency of nitrates or humus in the soil quicker than any other crop.

We offer only our Tip-Top Brand of clean, new crop seed. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.25. By freight or express, your expense, 1/8 bu., 95 cts.; 1/4 bu., \$1.85; 1/2 bu., \$3.50; 1 bu. of 60 lbs., \$7.00.



Sweet Clover.

Sweet Clover

The Most Wonderful of All Forage Crops

The Sweet Clovers are among the oldest of known plants, but only within comparatively recent years has their value for forage come to be recognized even locally in this country. Its utilization as a pasture, hay and soiling crop is steadily increasing. The fact that the bacteria on its roots are capable of inoculating alfalfa makes it a valuable crop to occupy land before seeding alfalfa. The sweet clover not only inoculates the soil but the large roots do much toward breaking up and aerating the sub-soil, a condition of which is very favorable to the growth of alfalfa.

Sweet Clover grows in all parts of the United States and has a wider adaptability to different soils and climates than any other clover. Almost any reasonably well-drained soil will grow Sweet Clover, although it does very well on poorly-drained, low and overflowed lands. It also succeeds on clay soils but does not spread as rapidly as outside of the limestone sections. When wanted for hay it will usually pay to seed on fairly good soil, but for pasture the poor fields can be made to yield returns that will be satisfactory. After a few years when sweet clover is grown the ground will be brought into better condition for cultivated crops than it was before sweet clover was sown. The seed bed must be well prepared and very firm. Sweet Clover often fails on cultivated fields on account of the lack of a firm seed bed. It may be seeded in spring or fall, depending upon the climate. The best results are obtained when sown alone. Sometimes good stands are obtained with a nurse crop. Sow 10 to 18 pounds of hulled seed per acre. Sweet Clover can usually be killed when mown in full bloom.

Sweet Clover occupies a place in the crop rotation which cannot be filled by any other crop, for it is without doubt the greatest soil improver of the age. No other crop will bring the old, run down farm back to a high state of cultivation as will Sweet Clover. Gathering as it does tons of nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil in the nodules on the roots, it supplies an element of plant food which would cost thousands of dollars were we forced to buy it as

commercial fertilizer. The roots penetrating the sub-soil as they do, allow the aeration of the soil, and when the crop is plowed under the roots decay very rapidly and supply an enormous quantity of humus to the soil, thus placing it in an ideal physical condition as well as storing large quantities of plant food for the succeeding crops. No crop rotation is complete without Sweet Clover. No farmer can afford to be without at least a few acres of this wonderful crop. No crop will produce the tonnage of valuable forage that can be secured from an acre of Sweet Clover. Sweet Clover is more valuable than Alfalfa as a pasture crop, as cattle do not bloat when pastured upon it in wet weather as they do on Alfalfa. This is the crop which cuts down your feed bill, and at the same time builds up your farm. It's a money-maker and a money saver.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus Alba*). This variety of Sweet Clover is a biennial and the one most commonly grown. It grows more erect and has more branches than the other varieties. The second season it makes an enormous growth and produces five and six tons of the first quality of hay. When harvested for hay it should be cut just before the bloom stops, and when harvested for seed just as the lower seed pods are commencing to ripen. Price, by mail, postpaid, 35 cts. per lb. By freight or express, your expense, 1/8 bu., \$1.90; 1/4 bu., \$3.65; 1/2 bu., \$7.00; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), \$13.50.

YELLOW BIENNIAL. Similar to White Blossom, only earlier and smaller straw. Price, by mail, postpaid, 32 cts. per lb. By express or freight, your expense, 1/8 bu., \$1.75; 1/4 bu., \$3.35; 1/2 bu., \$6.50; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.75.

YELLOW ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus indica*). The small yellow species is a low-growing, erect, early-flowering plant. It is only an annual, whereas the white variety is a biennial. It makes a slower growth than the white variety and is not considered of as much value. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.00. By freight or express, your expense, per bu., \$6.00; 1/2 bu., \$3.25.

A FREE BOOKLET ON CULTIVATION AND HANDLING OF SWEET CLOVER FURNISHED WITH EVERY ORDER FOR SEED.



SHULTZ SEED COMPANY



Grow Legumes Successfully



BY USING

Shultz's Tip-Top Seed Inoculation

Guaranteed for 50c per Acre

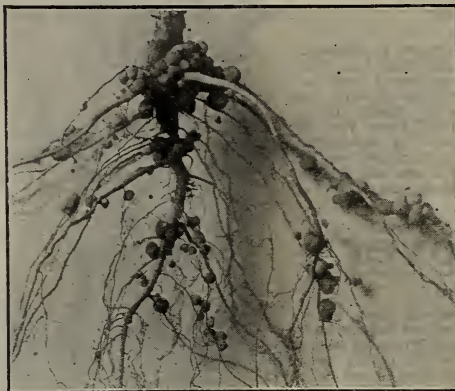


**Make 2 tons Grow
where one grew
before**

Alfalfa

The most valuable of crops can be successfully grown on some part of nearly every farm in the country. Use good seed, thoroughly inoculated just before planting. Alfalfa does not succeed without the alfalfa bacteria. Properly prepared seedbed and land having good drainage are necessary. Inoculation can be secured by transferring soil, but this method is troublesome and often expensive, and it allows the spreading of weeds, also crop and soil diseases.

"The importance of using selected seed for all crops has been so amply demonstrated that no argument in favor of the practice is needed. It is the very foundation of progress in plant culture. Soil bacteria are no exceptions to the rule and pure-bred bacteria for specific work are as clearly an economic necessity as pure-bred cattle or pure-bred sugar beets."—Ext. Yearbook of Dept. of Agriculture for 1906.



Nodules on this Soy Bean root produced by standard inoculation.

Inoculation will double the yields of

Clovers

Alfalfa

Soy Beans

Cow Peas

and other Legumes

"Abundant nodule formation improves the chemical composition as well as increases the quality of a leguminous crop.

"It is wisest to depend upon pure cultures for inoculating purposes."

Ext. Farmer's Bulletin No. 315.



Note the numerous Nodules on this strong Alfalfa plant.

This inoculation is prepared for over 30 legume crops in 5-acre and 1-acre size bottles. We have combination cultures for the principal legume crop mixtures, so that it is not always necessary to buy separate cultures for each kind of seed being planted.

At the reasonable price of only 50 cents per acre, we can furnish you Standard Seed Inoculation which produces results equal to any inoculation on the market. Standard Inoculation is put up in especially constructed packages which allow the bacteria continual supply of air, keeping them strong and active. It is delivered ready to use by diluting with a little water and sprinkling on the seed. Seed for ten acres can be thoroughly inoculated in ten minutes.

Alfalfa or Lucerne	Japan Clover	Peanuts
Alsike Clover	Red Clover	Soy Beans
Burr Clover	Canada Peas	Garden Beans
Crimson Clover	Cow Peas	Velvet Beans
White Clover	Garden Peas	Vetches

No. 2—For Red, Crimson, Alsike, Mammoth and White Clover.

No. 4—For Alfalfa or Lucerne and Sweet Clover.

No. 6—For Vetch or Canada Field Peas.

No. 8—For Soy Beans and Cow Peas.

No. 10—For Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas.

When ordering be sure to give names of crops to be inoculated.

5-acre size, \$2.50; 1-acre size, 50 cents

Pamphlet on Request.

The Giant Agricultural Clover of Today



Alfalfa

The Greatest of all Legumes

No cropping system is complete without at least a few acres of this wonderful hay and pasture crop. Alfalfa is the queen of hay crops. It is the great soil builder. The greatest of all sources of protein. The most essential constituent of our feed stuffs. No farmer's seed purchase is complete without a few bushels of Alfalfa.

As a hay producer it surely has no equal when once established, as from three to four cuttings may be had in a season, according to conditions, totalling from four to six tons per acre.

Why Buy Commercial Fertilizer When You Can Grow Alfalfa?

Why pay out good, hard-earned money when you can grow right on your own farm a crop with the power to supply the necessary plant food for the growing of bumper crops. Alfalfa not only supplies nitrogen to the soil by means of gathering it from the air and storing it in nodules in its roots, but its long penetrating roots go down deep into the soil, gathering potassium and phosphorus from unexplored sources and incorporating the constituents into its plant cells, where upon breaking up the land these elements become available for other crops. Alfalfa does not only supply the necessary plant food for succeeding crops, but upon the decay of its fibrous roots the necessary humus is added to the soil and the land is placed in better physical condition for the growing of other crops. Thus we have Alfalfa fulfilling the requirements not only of the greatest fertilizing plant known, but of the greatest money crop, for no other crop will produce the revenue that a crop of Alfalfa will.

Success with Alfalfa Made Easy

Mr. Farmer, years ago it was considered a very difficult task to secure a stand of Alfalfa, but thanks to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and to our various Experiment Stations, the growing of Alfalfa has become very successful and but few failures result when

the following necessary requirements of the plants are taken in consideration:

- 1st. Test your soil, and if it shows acid apply lime.
- 2nd. Alfalfa must have a well-drained soil.
- 3rd. Inoculate your soil.
- 4th. Put on plenty (15 to 18 lbs. per acre) of seed, and be sure that the seed you sow comes from a reliable source so that you will secure a strain suitable for your locality.

My Seed is Reliable and the Prices are Reasonable.

Non-Irrigated Northern Grown Alfalfa

HARDY NEBRASKA GROWN. 1 lb., postpaid, 35c. Freight, your expense, 10 lbs., 21c lb.; ½ bu., \$6.00; 1 bu., \$11.75.

GRIMM, or EVERLASTING. 1 lb., 45c. By freight, your expense, 10 lbs., 33c lb.; ½ bu., \$9.50; 1 bu., \$18.50.

HARDY MONTANA GROWN. 1 lb., postpaid, 40c. By freight, your expense, 10 lbs., 22c lb.; ½ bu., \$6.50; 1 bu., \$12.75.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA. Postpaid, 40c lb. By freight, your expense, 10 lbs., \$2.00; ½ bu., \$5.50; 1 bu., \$10.75.

NOTE—We can supply other grades at \$8.00 per bushel up.

"Wherever grass will grow, there man can build his home,
there the earth will yield him her increase."

NATURAL GRASSES

Suitable for any Soil, Climate
and Purpose



Shultz's Grasses

Lead all Others

All our grass seed comes from reliable sources. It has all been carefully recleaned and tested for germination. Many farmers make the mistake of sowing grass seed which has not been recleaned, and to this practice more than to any other one thing can be charged the inoculating of the farms of the Central States with noxious weeds, and those who follow such a practice not only bring grief to themselves but inoculate the farms of their neighbors with noxious and injurious weeds which cost time and money to eradicate.

All Our Grass Seed Has Been Recleaned

All our grass seed has been put through the most up-to-date and improved seed cleaners which money will buy. You are absolutely safe in placing your order with us for grass seed for nothing goes out under the Tip-Top label but the best recleaned seed that can be procured. "Tip-Top Means the Best," as all our old customers will testify, and to our new customers let me say, "Give us a trial order and be convinced of the high germination and purity required of seed to come up to the Shultz Standard."



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Timothy

(*Phleum pratense*).

Fields of Timothy may be maintained for ten years or more without reseed-
ing, but it does not withstand the trampling of cattle, or close grazing, it may
be necessary to occasionally reseed fields that are pastured. Where fields be-
come thin or weedy, sow a little seed, preferably early in the spring. To make
the most palatable hay, cut Timothy when it is just coming into bloom. If
left longer, or when in full bloom, it will be too dusty to use in feeding horses.
By the time the bloom is passing it will have become woody and less palatable
for general feeding, although it is relished by horses.

Timothy is the standard hay of commerce. The cheapness of the seed, the
ease of culture, and excellent quality of the hay make it a favorite.

Timothy is the National hay of commerce. It is the hay for which the
city teamsters and horse men pay the fancy prices. It is probably of more
importance commercially than any other hay grown. The Timothy plant



prefers a moist, loamy soil, and under favorable conditions produces a very
heavy yield. The plants after the crop is harvested form a bulbous swelling
at the base of the stems in which the plant food for the next year's growth
is stored. These are very easily injured by fall pasturing, as the leaves which
protect these bulbous-like enlargements are cropped and tramped off, ex-
posing them during the winter. Timothy is a perennial in nature of growth

The seed is usually very cheap in price and it is comparatively easy to secure a stand.
A good Timothy meadow will endure for years, and when properly cared for will
produce good returns for the labor expended. There is a great deal of inferior
Timothy seed upon the market, and we wish to warn our customers against pro-
curing such seed, for it not only disappoints one in securing a stand, but it will
inoculate your farm with noxious and dangerous weeds which will require years of
the most careful vigil and hard labor to eradicate, and we wish to warn you from
procuring seeds from those unscrupulous dealers who by means of such adulter-
ations are enabled to undersell the market, and still make more than a legitimate
profit. All of our Timothy Seed has been grown here in Illinois, on clean land free
from dangerous weed pests. It has all been carefully cleaned on the most modern
machinery known in the production of pure and unadulterated grass seed. We
have made a careful germination test of every lot of Seed before placing our Tip-Top
Brand upon it, and we believe that we are offering you the best and purest seed
which you will find upon the market.

Remember in procuring seed from us you take no chances. We are thoroughly
versed in the seed business and take every precaution to protect our customers in their seed purchases. Write
us for samples and prices before you buy, for we know that our seed will please you.

Prices on Timothy Seed—By express or freight, your expense, 1/8 bu., 60c; 1/4 bu., \$1.10; 1/2 bu., \$2.00; 1 bu., \$3.85. Bags Free.



One of Shultz's High Yielding Fields of Red Top.

Red Top, or Herds Grass

The Great Hay and Pasture Crop

It is curious how plants find their best suited environments, each one has its particular section in which it flourishes to the best advantage. Southeastern Illinois is the section which Red Top has selected for its permanent home, and it flourishes and produces seed in this section as in no other section in the world. There are only seven counties in Southeastern Illinois of all the world where all the Red Top Seed of the world are produced, and where it grows to perfection. Our plant is situated in the center of this great seed producing section and is equipped with the best special machinery in the world for handling and recleaning Red Top Seed. We have been handling Red Top Seed for the past fifty years and have the reputation of handling more Red Top Seed than any other seed dealer in the world. We have grown up with Red Top and have made it our life study and think we know it from the ground up. We began by raising it and superintending the process of growing, harvesting the hay and seed, and cleaning the seed. Therefore, if you want the very best seed that the world produces, send your order to us. Red Top is a variable grass and will flourish on practically any soil and any place, especially in moist soils, deficient in lime and of low fertility. It will grow upon the highest hills and the deepest valleys. It sparkles in the beauty of its verdure in limestone soils and clay alike, and acquires its largest growth in the sandy river and creek basins, even growing in water. It is next to Blue Grass for lawn and forms a part of all Lawn Grass Mixtures, on account of its quick growth and heavy sod, which enables it to stand heavy trampling and extreme dry weather.

The Feeding Value of Red Top

The value of Red Top as a feed is not appreciated by a great many who have never given it a trial. It is one of the very best grasses for pasture, springing up very early and quickly in the early spring and continuing its sturdy growth throughout the summer and autumn, even resisting the severest droughts. It has the widest range of any grass in America as a general utility grass. Mixed with White Clover and Blue Grass it makes the finest of rich, green velvety lawn. It is used in practically all Permanent Pasture Mixtures, as it will stand close cropping better than any other grass, and the trampling of stock does not injure it. It also withstands the most severe droughts and will remain green all winter in the most severe weather. It also produces a fine quality of hay, which contains more protein than Timothy and is relished by all stock. It is often sown with Blue Grass, Timothy or Clover. The latter, of course, soon disappears, then the Timothy and Blue Grass follow, and the Red Top takes their places. We offer one grade of Red Top Seed, and that the best that is produced. The finest fancy recleaned seed. Weighing about thirty-five pounds per bushel, sow four to six pounds per acre.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00. By freight or express, your expense, 15 cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots, 14 cts. per lb.; in 500-lb. lots, 13 cts. per lb. Bags included.



A Shock of Red Top.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Kentucky Blue Grass

(*Poa Pratensis*).

Kentucky Blue Grass, with two or three allied varieties, is the greatest American pasture grass and grows luxuriantly throughout a very large part of the United States and Canada. To some extent Kentucky Blue Grass is used in lawns and pastures in every state in the Union, although not used so extensively on the light, sandy lands of the South, or the unirrigated lands of the West.

As a pasture or lawn grass, there is nothing better than Kentucky Blue Grass, as it forms a tough, closely-knit sod that is not injured, but really benefited, by the trampling of grazing animals. It makes a very fibrous growth of roots near the surface, interwoven by the root stocks of the plants. Because of this shallow-rooting character, it does not produce much herbage during the hot, dry period of mid-summer, but as soon as the fall rains come, Kentucky Blue Grass shoots up quickly and affords unequaled pasturage throughout late summer and early winter.

It is the first of the grasses to appear in the spring, and in the mild winters it will maintain a green pasture whenever the ground is not covered with snow. Because its leaves form a thick mat close to the ground, it is difficult to cut for hay, but this character increases its value for pasturage and lawn-making purposes. It is one of the most palatable and nutritious grasses for all kinds of livestock, when used as pasturage, but it has little value as a hay.

Kentucky Blue Grass is the "King of Grasses." It is the most widely distributed species on the American continent. As a pasture grass it is without a rival. To the stock farmer it is his leading asset; once established, a Blue Grass pasture is a source of permanent income. Owing to its perennial habit and thick growth of sod, it is one of the best grasses for seeding lawns; its only enemy is the burning rays of August sun, but the returning cooler days and autumn rains quickly restore its vigorous aftermath, which remains abundant until checked by settled winter weather; even then the cattle can be turned to advantage on blue grass pasture and secure fair feed during the winter months.

Soil. It requires a good soil, containing some lime, in order to yield profitable crops, or produce good lawns.

Harvesting. Kentucky Blue Grass blooms in the latter part of May and is ready to harvest about June 1st. It is one of the earliest grasses to cure. **Price, postpaid, one lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00.** By freight or express, your expense, 14c per lb.; per bu., \$2.30; 5 bu. or more, \$2.00 per bu.



Happy and Contented on the Blue Grass.

with wonderful rapidity. Its value to the farmer in dry regions cannot be over-estimated. All kinds of stock eat it with relish, and it is rich in flesh-forming ingredients.

It forms a close, tough turf, stands grazing and trampling of stock, and remains green until late in the fall. It is a splendid humus former and greatly improves the soil, the roots penetrating the earth four to six feet deep.

Sow twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre, in spring or early summer.

By mail, 25 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs., \$2.25. By freight or express, \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

Bromus Inermis

Hungarian or Awnless

This hardy, drought-resisting, perennial grass has proven very valuable as a hay and pasture grass. It has already been demonstrated that it will succeed under conditions that prove fatal to Timothy, Orchard Grass, or Alfalfa, thriving under the trying conditions of the dry regions of the West and Northwest, living through winters many degrees below zero. The roots grow deeply into the ground, enabling it to withstand very dry weather. It will produce from two to four tons of cured hay per acre, and even produce crops where other grasses fail. It is usually permanent and grows

Orchard Grass

"One of the most desirable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring and remaining later in the fall than any other grass. It is of great value to dairy farmers, withstands drouth and grows either in the shade or sunshine. It grows about two and a half feet high, producing an enormous quantity of leaves and foliage. Blooms with Red Clover, making with it an admirable hay. The after growth is very heavy and gives a splendid rich pasture until late in the fall."

Price, 1 lb., postpaid, 30c. By freight, your expense, 1 bu. of 14 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$16.00.



Haying on One of the Shultz Seed Farms.

Meadow Fescue

(Festuca clatior.)

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass, as it is sometimes called, is a valuable hay and pasture grass. In nearly all the Northern States and in Canada it is coming into special favor. It may often be used to advantage in permanent pasture mixtures. It is a very valuable grass to sow on wet or moist lands, as it grows very rapidly and tends to keep down the coarser grasses which naturally grow in such places. It will thrive in wet places when trampled by stock, where Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass or Clover would fail. It is particularly adapted to clay and other heavy soils.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c. By freight or express, your expense, 15c per lb., 1 bu. of 14 lbs., \$2.10; 50 lbs., \$6.50.

Tall Meadow Fescue

Perennial. Time of flowering, June and July. Height, 3 to 4 feet. A coarse growing grass, but is very nutritive and productive. It is naturally adapted to moist, stiff or clayey soils and shady woods. It also makes a fine permanent pasture mixtures for moist or strong lands, and also makes a very good quality of hay. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 35 cts; 5 lbs., \$1.50. By freight or express, your expense, 25 cts. per lb.

Hard Fescue

Perennial. Time of flowering, June. Height, 18 to 24 inches. A dwarf growing hardy grass of great value. It is the most robust. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.65. By freight or express, your expense, 18 cts. per lb.

Sheep's Fescue

Perennial. Time of flowering, June and July. Height varies from 6 to 20 inches. Good for dry pasture on uplands. A large portion of this grass should be included in the mixture used for sheep raising. It is short and dense in growth and has excellent nutritive qualities. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 35 cts. By freight or express, your expense, 25 cts. per lb.

Send us letters showing results of crops produced from our seeds. Prizes given to those getting premiums at County Fairs or Farmers' Institutes. \$1.00 cash paid for GOOD photographs of RESULTS for TIP-TOP Seeds.

Italia Rye Grass

Botanical, *Lolium italicum*; German, Italienisches Raygras; French, Raygras d'Italie.

Biennial. Time of flowering, June or July. Height, 18 to 30 inches. This variety is unequalled for producing an abundance of nutritious feed and it gives quick and successive growth until late fall. It thrives on almost any good soil, but most perfect state in moist, fertile land. This is not perennial, and is not adapted for permanent pastures, but for one or two years' lay it is unsurpassed. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, your expense, 10c per lb.

English or Perennial Rye-Grass

Botanical, *Lolium Perenne*; German, Englisches Ray-gras; French, Ray-gras Anglais.

This grass produces an abundance of remarkably fine foliage and is considered invaluable for permanent pastures. It is also a good variety for hay if cut when in blossom. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 20 cts.; 5 lbs., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, 10 cts. lb.

Canada Blue Grass

Canada Blue Grass, sometimes called Virginia Blue Grass, thrives on soil composed chiefly of clay, particularly stiff clay soils of low fertility. It is seldom found on sandy soils. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 30c. By freight, your expense, 1 bu. of 14 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

Rhode Island Bent

Brown Bent
or Dog's Bent.

Botanical, *Agrostis canina*; French, Agrostide des chiens.

Perennial. Time of flowering, June to July. Height, 1 to 2 feet, its hardy, creeping habit renders it desirable for close sward, and is found to be a very desirable sort in some parts of the country for lawns. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.25. By freight or express, your expense, 40 cts. per lb.

Creeping Bent or Fiorin

Botanical, *Agrostis alba stolonifera*; German, Fiorin-gras; French Agrostide blanche stolonifera.

Perennial. Time of flowering, July. Height, 1 to 2 feet. This grass is adapted for moist situations and valuable for affording herbage in early spring and late autumn before other grasses have commenced or stopped growing. Price, 1 lb., postpaid, 35c. By freight, your expense, 1 bu. of 14 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., 25c per lb. Bags free.



Tip Top Lawn Grass Always Produces Beautiful Lawns.

Shultz Lawn Grass Mixture

The biggest asset of the farm is the home. Our business may be in the most flourishing condition, our cattle, hogs, sheep and horses may bring home the coveted trophy from the state and national shows, our corn and grain may crown us with glory by the ribbons and trophies won. Our barns, our graneries may be overflowing and groaning beneath the weight of the load which they carry. These are all things which bring joy to the farmer, but still if the home isn't in harmony with these surroundings the pleasure is all taken from us; and the world would seem empty indeed without the many beautiful homes which adorn it from one end to another. The home being the most important place upon the farm should have the most attention, and no other one thing improves the home as much as does a beautiful lawn.

We have made a special study of lawns and lawn grass mixtures to secure the best results and we are offering you in our Tip Top Lawn Mixture the results of years of study and close observation.

The most important facts to take into consideration in preparing a lawn grass mixture is to get a propagation of such varieties of grass that it will continue green throughout the entire season. Another fact to take into consideration is that all grasses do not require the same elements of fertility. Therefore by being familiar with the requirements of the different varieties we can so prepare a lawn mixture that the greatest number of plants possible can be grown to the square foot, and

that is the reason our lawns are thicker and more luxuriant than other lawns.

Being familiar as we are with the different grasses, it enables us to offer you in our Tip Top Lawn Grass a preparation which will produce a fine, velvety, beautiful turf; and at a price within the reach of all.

EXTRA CHOICE LAWN MIXTURE. This popular mixture gives fine satisfaction. Under average conditions and for general use this is the best. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c. By freight or express, your expense, 10 lbs., \$2.00. Bags free.

SHADY SPOT LAWN MIXTURE. This is made up of grasses that grow naturally in the woods and shady places and is invaluable on grounds lying in the shade of buildings or trees. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 75c. By freight, 10 lbs., \$2.25.

FANCY KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. There is absolutely no grass better for lawns than Fancy Blue Grass. It comes early and stays green until late in the fall. Our seed is of high germination and pure. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 3 lbs., \$1.00.

WHITE CLOVER. Many use White Dutch Clover in starting a lawn. It is used to get the grass started and for this reason many prefer it to other grasses. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.25; 3 lbs., \$1.80.

PERMANENT PASTURE



Shultz Tip Top Permanent Pasture

There are a number of grasses which grow in this country which make excellent pasture at some season of the year, but none that will furnish good pasture from early spring until winter snow. This fact and the fact that we are seed specialists caused us to experiment with a combination of grasses which would produce a permanent pasture.

The yield of hay under favorable conditions averages 3 to 4 tons per acre at the first cutting, or nearly double that of Timothy and Clover, and larger yields are not unusual; then, if not pastured, the second crop is usually about one-half the quantity of the first. This shows the great value of this special mixture of grasses over Timothy which seldom yields a second crop, nor can it be pastured after cutting without seriously damaging the next season's yield, for Timothy after cutting throws its strength into its bulbous base, on which its yield the next season depends.

After the hay crop is cut the grass commences to grow at once, recovering its verdure in a few days' time and affording a continuous pasturage even through dry summer weather, until winter sets in; or the field may be pastured from earliest spring and still be in prime condition for yielding hay or pasture the next season, and so on year after year, for the various grasses composing this special mixture are all dense, fibrous-rooting varieties, sustaining no injury from cropping—proving its value over Timothy, which would be injured, probably ruined, under similar conditions.

With our knowledge of the growth and formation of the different grasses, and after several years of experimenting, we have succeeded in producing Shultz's "Tip-Top" Permanent Pasture Mixture, a combination

of grasses of different habits and seasons of growth and can be depended upon to produce a turf that will stand the trampling of the stock and, as the different grasses have different habits of growth, they grow close together, their roots interlacing, which forms a heavy turf, completely covering the soil and forming a protection from the extreme heat, cold and dry weather, enabling these grasses to maintain a rich, green appearance from early spring to winter snow. Sow about forty pounds per acre. Price by mail, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00. By freight or express, at your own expense, 15c per lb., 10 lbs., \$1.40; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. In ordering state whether the seed is wanted for medium soils, high, dry, gravelly, soil, moist and very rich soil, or for orchards.

SHULTZ'S "TIP-TOP" WOODLAND PASTURE MIXTURE—Same price as Permanent Pasture Mixture.

GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES FOR MEADOWS. This is a mixture of such grasses as are adapted to the different soils we name.

No. 1 is for medium or average soil and is used more than any other mixture. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

No. 2, for high, dry land or gravelly soil.

No. 3, for moist and rich soils subject to overflows.

No. 4, for top seeding on marshes or swamps.

Prices of Grass and Clover Mixtures: 15c per lb., 10 lbs., \$1.40; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY MIXTURE. For average soil or land inclined to be wet, this is splendid mixture for hay or pasture. Price, 1 lb., prepaid, 30c. By freight at your expense, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 1 bu. of 50 lbs., \$5.00.

PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS SUBJECT TO MARKET VARIATIONS.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Producing Pedigreed Seed Corn

I wish I might make you understand how I produce the pedigreed seed corn which I am placing before you in the columns of this catalog, for I honestly believe, friends, that I am offering you a grade of seed corn which would pay you more money in return for the money invested than any investment you ever made. I am offering you strains of seed corn which it has taken years and years of the most careful and painstaking work to produce, and I only wish that I might by some means or other be able to show you what real pedigreed seed corn would do for you in the way of producing bumper crops.

I have been in the seed corn business for many years and I expect to continue selling seed corn for many years to come. I have succeeded in the seed business because I have at all times sold the Best Seed That Could Be Grown. This fact is true when it comes to seed corn, as well as in the case of the other seeds I sell.

All Our Growers Corn Experts

I do not grow all the seed corn I sell, but I employ the best seed corn growers that money will hire. The most scientific methods of cultivation are practical and neither time nor money is spared to produce for you the best grade of seed corn which can be produced.

Only the Best Trained Experts Employed

Our corn is harvested at the right time. It is first cured in specially constructed seed corn drying cribs so built as to reduce the moisture content of the seed ears in the least possible time. After the corn is thoroughly dried it is then hand sorted by expert seed corn men, who make a careful examination of each ear. After this rigid inspection a germination test is made of each ear before being shelled and those ears that show strong vitality are then tipped and butted and passed on to our sheller, which is especially constructed so that the kernels will not be injured in any way. The shelled corn then passes on through our improved seed corn grader, which we believe to be the most perfectly constructed machine of its kind which man can produce. The kernels as they come from this machine are graded to within one sixty-fourth of an inch, being so nearly alike that it is impossible to detect any difference. This is the kind of seed corn that makes it possible to secure three strong, vigorous stalks to the hill.

After the corn comes from the grader another careful germination test is made of each bag to make sure of the high germination and strong vitality required of it to meet the requirement of the Shultz Standard for the "Tip Top Brand."

Get Your Seed Corn Where Corn Grows Best

Illinois is the king of the corn producing states, and we are situated in the Wabash Valley, in the best corn-producing section of this, the greatest of all corn states. It is an assured fact that where any particular crop reaches the highest state of perfection that that is where you will secure the seed of the highest germination and greatest vitality. Illinois is the state where corn reaches perfection, and it has been shown that the corn from this particular locality cannot be surpassed by the corn from any other section of the world. The soil, the climate, the rainfall and all other conditions are ideal, making it possible to produce the largest possible crops and to mature them in the best possible condition. The result is that the seed is vigorous and hardy and has the vitality back of it to produce strong, vigorous plants that will mature a crop even under the most adverse conditions.

How My Seed Corn Is Shipped

I can ship you your seed corn any way you want it. We charge 75 cents for crating the ear corn, but we furnish you the bags free with the shelled and graded corn. I don't want to influence you in your choice of which kind to take, but I will say this, that nine-tenths of the corn we sell is graded corn, and I believe we are in our graded corn offering you the best that it is possible to produce.

WHAT OUR CORN DID IN A DRY YEAR WHEN MOST SURROUNDING CORN WAS A FAILURE.

West Salem, Ill., February 12, 1914.

Dear Sirs: The seed corn and cow-peas did especially well for the season. The Yellow Dent made about forty bushels per acre. The Johnson County White made about fifty bushels per acre; the Silver Mine made fifty bushels per acre; the Boone County White made sixty bushels per acre. This is a very satisfactory yield, according to the season.

JAMES CHRISTY.



Inspecting Shultz's Pedigreed Corn.

Johnson County

Ever since the National Corn Exposition at Chicago, fall of 1907, the agricultural papers have had a great deal to say about this wonderful corn from Indiana that netted its owner, Mr. L. B. Clore, a total of \$7,536.50 in cash and special prizes. Johnson County White Dent is a very highly bred pure white corn, adapted to all of the corn belt. The shape of the ear is cylindrical, slightly tapering; white kernel and cob, tips of ears fill well, a large per cent being completely covered with grain; butts deeply rounded with medium shank; kernels uniform and wedge-shaped; ears averaging about 10 inches. Our stock is Illinois grown. By mail, post-paid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00. By freight or express, your expense, peck, 85 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.50. If wanted in ear, crated, add 75 cts. per bushel.

Shultz's Big Yellow



Shultz's Big Yellow.

Reid's Yellow Dent

This is the old reliable variety. It's the corn that brings home the bacon at the Corn Shows. On good, strong land it is one of the heaviest yielders known. Everyone knows the medium-sized, smooth, cylindrical ear and well-filled butt and tip of Reid's Yellow Dent, so there is no necessity of our utilizing time and space with a description. Our seed has all been grown from prize-winning ears, and is the best which can be found. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts. By freight or express, your expense, peck, 85 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75. Crated ears, add 75 cts.

Improved Iowa Gold Mine

It is claimed by many to be the very best early yellow corn in the world, and is grown in almost every state in the Union. It is medium early, maturing in 90 to 100 days. The ears are medium size and run very even, of a bright golden color; grain deep, with extremely small cob, and therefore dries out early and quickly, shelling a high percentage of grain. It is almost free from barren stalks and bears from one to two good ears, eight to ten inches long. Therefore it is a very heavy yielder and will mature any place in the corn growing country. 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, peck, 85 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75. If wanted in ear, crated, add 75 cts. per bushel.

Gold Standard Leaming

This is one of the oldest and most distinct varieties known. It is adapted to a wide range of soil among stockmen, as it does not become so flinty as many varieties. It is grown quite extensively for ensilage and fodder purposes. Price, postpaid, per lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts. By freight or express, your expense, peck, 85 cts.; bu., \$2.75. If crated ears, add 75 cts.

This is a variety of great merit and one which has met with hearty favor wherever introduced. It's the big, heavy yielding kind. The kind that fills the crib. Get next to this wonderful variety. It will double your yield. Why grow a small ear of corn here in the Corn Belt when you could just as well grow all big ones.

It is the earliest big corn grown. If you want a good big, heavy yielding, deep grained yellow corn that is strictly pedigreed and will outyield any other you can get, this is the corn you want. We have been working on this corn for years, and we believe we now have the best, big yellow, early maturing corn grown. It's a wonder. Think of it, a corn many ears of which will measure a foot in length, and a corn that will mature in 120 days, making it a variety which

is practical to grow anywhere in the Corn Belt. makes the farmer dollars. It's the kind of corn that puts the fat on the steer's back. This is the great cattle corn. It is easily masticated and is high in fat-producing elements.

This Variety the Best

I have always considered this my best variety, and with the constant attention I am giving its development, I believe I now have the variety that is the greatest yellow corn ever produced.

The ears are from 10 to 12 inches long and very uniform, containing from 18 to 20 rows of kernels of good depth. The cob is of medium size and the grain is of a rich golden color. This is the kind of corn that makes the bushels. Price, postpaid, 25 cts. per lb., 3 lbs., 60 cts. By freight or express, your expense, peck, 85 cts.; bu., \$3.25. If crated ears are wanted, add 75 cts.

Improved Calico Corn

We always have quite a demand for this old-fashioned kind, which is very popular as a feeding corn. This variety is of the large-eared kind, deep grain and small cob, thus insuring early maturity. The ears run from 8 to 11 inches long. It is a combination in color of red, white and yellow stripes; it is very rich in protein and sock eat it in preference to other corn. For stock feeding it is unsurpassed. 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, peck, 85 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75.

Shultz's Ninety Day

This corn is very firm and solid; the ears average about one inch shorter than Yellow Dent, in other words, it is an early dent, but will not yield as much corn per acre as the later varieties, as the ear is shorter and smaller. The cob is small with deep kernels and will mature in 90 to 100 days. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts. By freight or express, your expense, 1 Peck, \$1.00; ½ bu., \$1.75; 1 bu., \$3.00. Bags free.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Shultz's Blue Ribbon

This is the great big early white corn of the Corn Belt. This has proven to be the biggest sensation in seed corn which I have ever sent out. Even in New England it made a good crop, and if it will make a good crop in New England it will certainly do wonders for you fellows here in the corn belt.

Don't fail to secure some of the great white corn this year. There is no corn anywhere near its size that will compare with it, and when it comes to bushels it is the wonder crop. It's the kind that fills the wagon box. Think of it, the largest white corn ever grown and maturing in 120 days. Can you beat it?

I don't suppose there is such a thing as drought-proof corn, but if there is I sure have it in Blue Ribbon, for two and three years ago when we had such dry weather here in Illinois, it came through the dry weather and made more corn than any other variety. It's the kind of corn that heads off calamity. It makes crops when all others fail. It's the greatest white corn ever grown.

Don't fail to send for sample of the big money-making variety. Grow the best, the big kind that makes the bushels.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00. By freight or express, your expense, peck, 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75.

St. Charles White

The famous ensilage for the South, the miller's favorite; an old, well-known variety. It is particularly adapted to bottom land, but does well on good prairie or upland. A valuable sort for ensilage owing to its heavy growth. Grains are pearly white, deep and set on red cob with 18 to 20 rows. Weight of ear, 15 to 18 ounces. No more popular or better corn grown. Best corn for the South. 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, peck, 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75. If wanted in ear crated, add 75 cts. per bushel.

Broom Corn

IMPROVED EVERGREEN—This variety is unexcelled for length, strength and straightness of brush. It is of light green color and will not get red. Broom makers claim it makes the best broom of any Broom Corn grown. Plant 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 90 cts. postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, 15 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Improved Iowa Silver Mine

Silver Mine is the most popular White Corn grown in the corn belt. It is a pure white dent corn with ears of good size and is inclined to be well filled over the butts and tips. It is early yields heavy, has deep grains, stands up well and will probably grow more corn to the acre on thin land than any other variety. It yields enormously on heavy land. The quality is always good and has a great feeding value; the cob is white and of medium size. By mail, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, Peck, 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.50. If wanted in ear, crated, add 75 cts. per bushel.

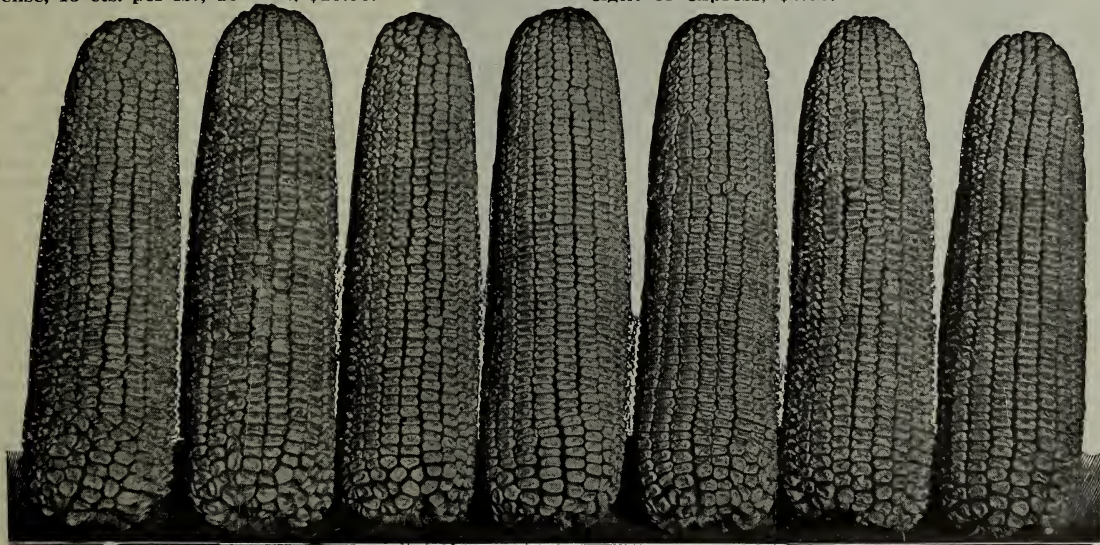
Boone County

A pure bred white corn of very large size and high fattening and milling qualities. It is rather a late variety, maturing in from 115 to 120 days, and cannot be recommended for planting north of Missouri and Kansas. For general planting throughout this state and further south it will give highly satisfactory results in all soils and seasons. Years of scientific breeding and patient selection have developed this variety into the largest yielding white corn known. A very large, fat, heavy ear, tapering only slightly from butt to tip, rounding off nicely within an inch of the tip; 18 to 24 rows of about 50 kernels each, carried out to the full length of the ear. Tips and butts are exceptionally well filled out; the entire surface of cob completely covered with a solid layer of grains one-half to three-fourths of an inch deep. White cob of medium size. By mail, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, Peck, 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.50. If wanted in ear, crated, add 75 cts. per bushel.

Pop Corn

The dried grain being exposed to a high temperature explodes or "pops" into a fluffy, snow white, palatable mass. The White Rice is usually grown for commercial purposes, about 4 lbs., being required to plant an acre.

WHITE RICE—A very fine, white variety, ears four to five inches in length, and one to one and a half in diameter. Kernel pointed, especially salable among the retail grocers. 1 lb., by mail, 20 cts.; 100 lbs., by freight or express, \$6.00.



A Few Ears of Shultz's Blue Ribbon Pedigreed Seed Corn.



Shultz's Improved Rye

SPRING RYE—True stock. Spring Rye is an excellent catch crop where winter grain has been killed out, or for sowing where a fall crop has not been planted. If desired, it can be turned under and made to answer a good purpose in adding to the fertility of the soil. It can be sown later than other spring grain. Does not grow quite as large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields as well and grain is of finer quality. We call particular attention to the fact that we offer genuine Spring Rye. Many have been disappointed in receiving Winter Rye as a spring variety, and we wish to emphasize the fact that we sell the genuine Spring Rye, sown in the spring and harvested the same season. Prices, by mail, postpaid, per lb., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.25. By freight or express, your expense, peck, 60 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.75.

MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER RYE—Do not confuse this with the old-fashioned black Rye. It is of extra quality, heavy producer and larger grain. We are sure it will please you whether you want it for pasture or grain crop. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.25. By freight or express, your expense, 1 peck, 50 cts.; 1 bushel, \$1.50.

Barley

Barley should be grown more than it is. The straw makes excellent rough feed for all kinds of stock. It is also one of the best grains with which to sow grass in the spring. Barley meal is also an excellent food for all domestic animals. To produce large crops of Barley the soil should be well prepared to receive the seed. It should be made fine, firm and fertile. Harrow and roll well after seeding. The crop should be harvested before it is too ripe. Sow one and one-half to two bushels per acre.

Sow Barley this year instead of so much oats. If you have not had any experience in sowing Barley or what experience you have had has only been with common

varieties, then sow some of our Improved Beardless Barley and you will certainly be delighted. It is a splendid feed. It is heavier than oats and will yield more bushels per acre. The weight of Barley is 48 pounds per bushel, but our Improved Barley will weigh nearly as much as wheat, so you get a great deal more valuable food for stock of all kinds than any other grain you can grow.

BEARDLESS—Remarkable for great productiveness. Shown during the past few years that it is far ahead of all others in that respect. Also very popular on account of the absence of the troublesome beard common to all other varieties. For fattening hogs or feeding to live stock generally it is particularly good, also safe, owing to the absence of beard. By freight, your exp., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 90 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 10 bu. or more, \$1.40. Bags free.

WHITE HULLLESS OR ODER-BRUCKER, also known as Wisconsin No. 55. A valuable new variety, which should be sown at the rate of one and one-half to two bushels per acre, at the time of sowing oats. It is two or three weeks earlier than ordinary barley. Grows about the same height and will not shatter in the field, even when very ripe. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 20 cts. By freight or express, your expense, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 90 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.60; 2 bu. or more, \$1.50 per bu.; 10 bu. or more, \$1.40 per bu. Bags free.

SUCCESS BEARDLESS OR SIX ROW. Is very early and of very vigorous growth. The straw is very strong and stiff. The grain is very rich in protein, making this variety a splendid malting sort and most desirable for feeding purposes. It is the best Barley to sow on heavy, rich soil, but thrives well on warm, light soil. Out-yields most any other variety. On account of its early maturity it is particularly suited to the Northern States. Price, by freight or express, your expense, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 80 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 2 or more bu., \$1.40 per bu.; 10 bu. or more, \$1.30 per bu. Bags free.

Speltz

A cereal resembling barley. It has a great many good points and no bad ones. One of the most profitable hay and grain crops on earth. A drought-resister and thrives on poor soil. Makes a sure crop with almost any condition of soil and season; endures a great deal of frost; not easily damaged by rains; does not rust nor smut; yields more than wheat or oats and is more nutritious than either. All kinds of stock like it and will fatten on it. If sown for hay is better than timothy. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre as you would wheat or oats, as early in the spring as possible. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 20 cts. By freight or express, your expense, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.35; 2 or more bu., \$1.25; 10 or more bu., \$1.10 per bu.; 25 or more bu., \$1.00 per bu. Bags free.



Shultz's Improved Rye.



Shultz's High-Yielding Seed Oats

BIG FOUR OATS—These are very handsome and heavy white oats of great productiveness, and have become very popular in many sections of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota. They do very well on ordinary soil. On rich, heavy land it grows so rank, the straw not being large in proportion to its weight, that they are much inclined to lodge. Large yields have been reported from this oat. Although the present season has not been at all favorable for oats and most samples show bad discoloration, we offer stock which is of good appearance and which under favorable circumstances will give an excellent yield of good quality. By freight, your expense, 75 cts. per bu.

IMPROVED CANADIAN GROWN REGENERATED SWEDISH SELECT OATS.

Considered by many to be the most valuable oat raised in the Northwest today. It is known under other names, such as King Oscar, Wisconsin No. 4, etc. This was originally quite a late oat, made early by growing it in the high altitude in which it was developed. It possesses striking features, the grain is short, plump, white and very heavy, under favorable conditions averaging 40 lbs. to the measured bushel. Owing to its great root development it stands very high for its drought resisting qualities. Price, by mail postpaid, 1 lb., 20 cts. By freight, your expense, peck, 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 55 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.10; 2 bu. or more, \$1.00; 10 bu. or more, 90 cts. per bu. Bags free.

BLACK BEAUTY OATS—These oats mark such a distinct advance over all other varieties, especially in point of productiveness and strength of straw, as to set them apart and above all other oats. They are in a class of their own, and in the particulars above mentioned are not approached by any other oat. They are preferred by those who have had experience with them, principally on account of their superior yielding qualities, but besides being fully equal, if not better than white oats in point of feeding qualities, they possess another very valuable characteristic in the unequalled stiffness and strength of straw. Nothing less than a tornado or cyclone will lodge them. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts. By freight, your expense, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.35; 2 or more bu., \$1.25 per bu. 10 or more bu., \$1.20 per bu.; 25 or more bu., \$1.10 per bu. Bags free.

SILVER MINE OATS—This oat has made for itself a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder. It is very hardy and prolific and yields beautiful white kernels, which are especially desirable for the manufacturing of rolled oats. Oatmeal is becoming a staple in the United States as it is in Scotland and our mills are handicapped by their inability to obtain good oats. The heads are very large in proportion to its stiff, bright, clean straw. The sprangle top heads, although long, are borne low down on the stalk, which seems to prevent lodging. The straw is valuable for feed and for bedding. Price, by freight, your expense, peck, 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 60 cts.; bu., \$1.10; 2 or more bu., \$1.00 per bu.; 10 or more bu., 90 cts. per bu.; 25 or more bu., 85 cts.; per bu. Bags free.

NEW SCOTISH CHIEF OATS. Grains are large, yellow in color, very plump. Thin hulled and contain a large amount of feed value. Rust proof and smut resistant, and grows a stiff heavy straw and stands up unusually well. Doesn't lodge and makes a heavy yield of the finest quality oats, testing about 40 lbs. to the measured bushel. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 20 cts.; 3 lbs., 50 cts. By freight, your expense, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.35; 2 or more bu., \$1.25 per bu.; 10 or more bu., \$1.10 per bu.; 25 or more bu., 90 cts. per bu. Bags free.

We can furnish the Canadian New Sensation, Banner Oats, Yellow Champion, Kherson, or Winter Turf Oats. Write for prices.

Forage Crops

Farmers are commencing to value more and more the importance of the forage crops, such as Sudan, Cane, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn, Feterita, etc., as they learn more about these wonderful plants which produce so much feed upon a limited acreage.

These crops will grow anywhere that field corn will grow and many places where, owing to lack of moisture or to a short season, that a crop of field corn cannot be grown successfully. These crops yield an abundance of fodder and can either be fed dry or put into the silo.

We believe that there is a place on every farm for a few acres of some one or more of these most productive crops, and we do not believe that there is any other crop which will produce the tons of feed per acre that can be produced by growing forage crops. To grow one of these crops once is to always grow them, for they produce the cheapest feed which can be grown upon the farm. They are being grown upon the most successful farms in the United States, and the most successful farmers are the most enthusiastic advocates of forage crops.

All our seed has been carefully handled to insure germination. It has all been thoroughly re-cleaned and given a rigid germination test, and we know that you will find no better offered than our Tip-Top Brand. Order today before our stock is exhausted and insure yourself against a scarcity of feed next winter.

Sudan Grass

This, the most wonderful of all fodder crops, was recently introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Sudan, and it has been termed by some the God-send of the dry land farmer. Be this as it may, it is truly a most wonderful crop, and its long, slender leafy stems produce an abundance of highly nutritious feed. Sudan Grass, belongs to the Sorghum family, but it is more slender and grass-like in manner of growth. It is earlier, hardier and more

drought-resistant than any other member of the Sorghum family. Three crops may be cut from it in a single season, and some enormous yields have been reported by the growers the past season.

It may be fed green, used for silage, cut for hay, or harvested for seed. It is a hard crop to beat any way you handle it, and will produce a bigger crop per acre than any other crop we know of.

The seed has until the past two years been almost prohibitive in price, but it is now within the reach of everyone, and no farmer can afford to be without a few acres of this great crop.

Our seed has been especially grown for us, by men who thoroughly understood the handling of the crop. It has been carefully re-cleaned, tested and stored, and will reach you in good condition, insuring you a good stand of this the most wonderful of all forage crops. All our seed is Northern grown, and we guarantee it free from Johnson Grass, which is used a great deal to adulterate the Southern grown seed. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 70 cts. By freight, your expense, 5 lbs., 85 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.70; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Charleston, Ill., Nov. 11, 1915.

Shultz Seed Co., Olney, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—Are you in the market for Sudan Grass Seed? What are you giving for good seed? Do you buy it just as it comes from the machine, or do you want it re-cleaned? If you are in the market, will send you sample. The 4½ pounds I bought of you last spring which I drilled on 1 acre, did fine in spite of the extreme wet weather. Am sending you photo of it so you can see how tall it grew. The stock is very fond of the hay, which I had baled after threshing.

Yours very truly, A. B. ALLISON.



Sudan on the A. B. Allison Farm, Yielding 4½ Tons per Acre.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Feterita

Feterita is an importation from Egypt, and is a rival of Milo Maize. Some who have raised it claim it is far superior. The stalk is medium height and size, the head stands erect, grain larger than Milo, and whiter than Kaffir, being earlier and remaining green longer. In Oklahoma, it is claimed, two crops can be raised on the same ground the same season, the second crop being planted from seed produced from the first. It can be done successfully on unirrigated land as far north as Oklahoma, Feterita should soon prove its worth in New Mexico, especially in the irrigated districts, and to the farmer with a silo.

Feterita is one of the non-saccharine sorghums of the same class as Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, etc., and it is a new addition to our forage crops; its chief characteristic being its wonderful yields in extremely dry places. Last year throughout the extreme drought of the middle west it made from forty to one hundred bushels per acre, and in some instances had not had any rain from the time of planting until time of harvesting.

It matures early—about twenty to thirty days before Kaffir Corn. It stools out from three to eighteen heads to a stool, making an immense crop. The grain is larger than Milo, fully as soft, and much whiter than Kaffir Corn.

Its feeding value is somewhat better than either Kaffir Corn or Milo, and does not contain the dust that accompanies Kaffir Corn and Milo. The head is erect and does not shatter much. It is not bothered by cinch bugs.

No variety of seed of any kind has ever sprung so suddenly into such popular favor. Feterita has taken the country by storm. Be sure and try a small patch at least. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 20 cts; 5 lbs., 90 cts. By freight or express, your expense, 25 lbs. or more, 7 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00. Bags free.

Milo Maize

A non-saccharine sorghum. The plant suckers abundantly and produces tall, slender and succulent leaf stalks. The seed is a compact, sorghum-like head. Two varieties are in cultivation, the White Milo and the Yellow Milo or Rural Branching Sorghum. The White Milo Maize requires a long season to mature seed, and the yellow variety is somewhat earlier.

Yellow Branching Doura

(Yellow Milo Maize.)

Earlier than the Rural Branching, and of taller growth, often attains a height of 9 to 12 feet, but it does not stool out quite as much from the ground, although it branches out from the joints. It produces an enormous quantity of fodder, for which stock show a marked partiality. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 65 cts. By freight or express your expense, 5 lbs., 30 cts.; 1/4 bu., 50 cts.; 1/2 bu., 90 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.60. Bags free.

Rural Branching Doura

(Milo Maize, Sorghum Vulgare.)

A wonderfully productive fodder plant that makes a great amount of foliage, and can be cut several times in the season. Plant 4 to 5 pounds to the acre. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts. By freight or express, per lb., 6 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Kaffir Corn

A remarkable forage plant that is now being grown in all sections, producing two to four heads per stalk; stands drought well and produces two crops of fodder in season; good for cattle, dry or green; relished by all kinds of stock.

WHITE KAFFIR—Grows four to five feet high, with numerous wide leaves; 2 to 4 heads per stalk. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, 1/4 bu., 45 cts.; 1/2 bu., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.35. Bags free.

RED KAFFIR—This very leafy and juicy variety is taller but more slender than the white; ripens a little earlier and yields heavier. It is also valuable for sowing on poor land. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, 1/4 bu., 45 cts.; 1/2 bu., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.35. Bags free.

Sorghum or Sugar Cane

EARLY AMBER—Of great value for cutting green and feeding green during the hot weather in summer, when pastures are apt to be burned up. Being a tropical plant, it makes its best growth during just such weather. Cattle, horses and sheep relish it and it



Feterita.

may be fed to them with safety. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts. By freight or express, 5 cts. per lb.; bu., \$2.00.

EARLY ORANGE—Produces a larger and heavier growth than the Amber, but is later. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts. By freight or express, per lb., 5 cts.; bu., \$2.00.

RED TOP—Is one of the best varieties. Heavy producer, later than the Early Amber. Cured in the same way as heavy crop of clover; makes an excellent hay. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts. By freight or express, per lb., 5 cts.; bu., \$2.00.

Teosinte

This wonderful producing fodder plant somewhat resembles corn, but with larger and broader leaves and sweeter stalks. It shoots out from 20 to 50 shoots to a single kernel and grows 8 to 15 feet high, and it is said that it has produced as high as 40 to 60 tons of green fodder per acre. It should be planted in warm, loose soil. It can be cut all through the summer and fed green, and also makes excellent dry fodder. Don't fail to try some of it.

Drill two seeds in a hill three or four feet apart each way, and cultivate same as corn. About three pounds of seed is required per acre. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 75 cts.; 3 lbs., \$2.10.

Shobonier, Ill., Feb. 9, 1915.

Shultz Seed Co., Olney, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—Will tell you about my Feterita which I raised from seed purchased from you. I sowed 8 acres double rowed with a broom corn planter. I tried to cut it with a corn binder, but couldn't, so I had three men cut it by hand; it was slow cutting, but it paid. I think it hard to beat for feed. I have 150 head of cattle and 20 head of horses and mules which I feed from this 8 acres. Hogs also eat it and think it great. I have a 150 ton tile silo, and when feeding ensilage and Feterita at the same time they will eat the Feterita first and don't leave a bit of it. Not like feeding corn stalks; they leave the stalks and just eat the leaves. I am going to sow 30 or 40 acres this year. I didn't thresh my seed, it was planted too late and the frost caught it, so I will have to buy seed again this year. I had a good many seed sold around here, but didn't get to thresh any. What kind of a price could you make me on a large quantity of seed? Hoping to get an early reply, I am,

Yours Resp., **METZGER'S STOCK FARM.**



Millet

Millet seldom have a regular place in farm crop rotation, but are used rather as a "catch" of substitute corn. Millet is a quick-growing crop and may be sown in June after the season is too far advanced for planting corn. Where corn cannot be planted to advantage, or land is rough, or labor scarce, or there is liable to be a shortage in hay, Millet has long been a favorite crop.

GERMAN MILLET—German Millet makes a very heavy yield of forage when grown under favorable conditions. On account of its requiring 14 to 21 days longer to mature than Common or Hungarian Millet, it is best suited to the Central and Southern States. It thrives best in rich soils subject to considerable rainfall. It produces an abundance of leaves and is highly prized as stock food when fed green.

As there is always a ready market for German Millet seed it will pay you to get the pure article. This variety will yield from 40 to 50 bushels of seed, besides a heavy crop of hay. But if fine hay is wanted, it is best to cut it just as soon as the heads are beginning to form and before it is in bloom. The golden drooping heads of this Millet are very large and heavily loaded with round yellow seeds. It grows taller, firmer and more leaves than common. On good soil it grows to a height of from 4 to 5 feet and ought to make a yield of from 4 to 5 tons of splendid hay per acre. If properly handled you are sure of an uncommon yield of either hay or grain. Sow from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. Can be sown as late as July 20th in this latitude.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts. By freight or express, your expense, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 90 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.40. All bags free.

JAPANESE BARNYARD MILLET (*Panicum Cruss-galli*)—The seed from which, so far as known, all the Japanese Barnyard Millet now cultivated in the United States has descended, was brought to Amherst from Northern Japan in 1889 by Wm. P. Brooks, now director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

This is what Prof. Brooks says: "This Millet seems adapted to all sections of the country; does exceptionally well on low grounds. Yields from 12 to 20 tons per acre on rich land, and grows from 5 to 8 feet tall. Makes a larger yield of hay than any other millet and if allowed to ripen will produce about

the same amount of grain as oats. This grain when ground and fed to cows is said to increase the milk flow more than oats. It is also very fine for chickens.

If desired for hay it should be cut before it heads out. When nearer maturity it is too coarse for hay but is valuable for forage or for the silo. Ensilage made from Japanese Millet cannot be excelled as a feed for milk cows. Some seedsmen, drawing heavily on their imagination, call this the "Billion Dollar Grass." If sown broadcast, 25 pounds will be sufficient for an acre, since it is a great stooler. Better drill it, using from 10 to 15 pounds per acre and leaving room for cultivation. Sow in May or June for best results.

After a few years' trial on the grounds of the agricultural station, they began distributing seed in small quantities to farmers in various parts of the state. The success of the crop was immediate.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, 1 lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 65 cts.; 1 bu. of 36 lbs., \$2.25. Bags free.

SIBERIAN MILLET—Siberian Millet is regarded as one of the best varieties for general cultivation in the Western States. It matures about the same as Common and Hungarian Millet and has been successfully grown in sections where the season is too short to mature a corn crop. Probably no variety of Millet produces a heavier yield, or better quality of hay. Its abundant growth, combined with a leafy character of stalk and drouth-resistant qualities, has brought it into high favor among stockmen in the Northwestern States.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts. By freight or express, your expense, pk., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 90 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.60; 2 or more bu., \$1.50 per bu. Bags free.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Millet, Continued

HUNGARIAN MILLET—Hungarian Millet is well adapted to the northern Millet-growing sections, where there is a reasonable amount of rainfall. It matures quickly and produces a good quality of hay. This Millet is giving excellent results over a wide territory and we believe that under suitable conditions it is one of the best varieties a farmer can grow.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts. By freight or express, your expense, \$1.85 per bu. Bags free.

COMMON MILLET—Common Millet is the earliest of the commonly grown varieties. It is also very drouth-resistant, and will give fair returns on the poorer class of soils. This Millet may be grown to advantage in some of the northern sections of the Millet belt. The hay produced from this variety is not as coarse as some of the other Millets and many feeders prefer it on this account.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts. By freight or express, your expense, \$1.85 per bu. Bags free.

Sand or Hairy Vetch

Also known as Winter Vetch. Is a very rapid grower and thrives on little moisture. It is a winter annual and can be sown in either spring or fall, and stays green all winter, furnishing an abundance of pasture from early spring until late fall. It is a tremendous yielder, producing 15 to 20 tons of green forage per acre. It makes the best of hay, is exceedingly nutritious, much more so than clover, and is relished by all stock and can be fed with safety to all kinds of stock. As a fertilizer it has few equals, as it grows on poor ground exceedingly well and a crop of Vetch plowed under is equal to \$20 to \$40 worth of commercial fertilizer. Sow in spring or fall, 40 to 50 pounds of Vetch and about a half bushel of Barley, Oats or Rye. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts. By freight or express, your expense, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.25; 1 bu., \$8.00. Bags free.

Dwarf Essex Rape

This plant is a most valuable forage crop. One acre of it will pasture more hogs, sheep and cattle than four to six acres of clover or grass. As a healthy fattening pasture food it has no equal. For best results sow our "Tip-Top" Brand Dwarf Essex Rape, which is the finest quality of imported seed, and is the purest, cleanest and best seed obtainable and is sure to give you satisfaction. Sow 4 lbs., per acre broadcast. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 4 lbs., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, 1 lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.

Buckwheat

Should be sown about the middle of June, at the rate of from one-half to three-fourths bushels per acre. You will avoid the danger of its spoiling by threshing as soon as dry.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drouth and blight very well. The seed is rich, dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts. By freight or express, your expense, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; 1 bu., \$2.00.

SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT—This valuable variety originated abroad and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste, and it makes whiter, better and more nutritious flour than other varieties. Silver Hull is a more productive and the grain meets with a more ready sale, bringing higher prices than the Japanese. Under favorable conditions it will yield 40 to 50 bushels an acre. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts. By freight or express, your expense, per bu., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25.

Mangels

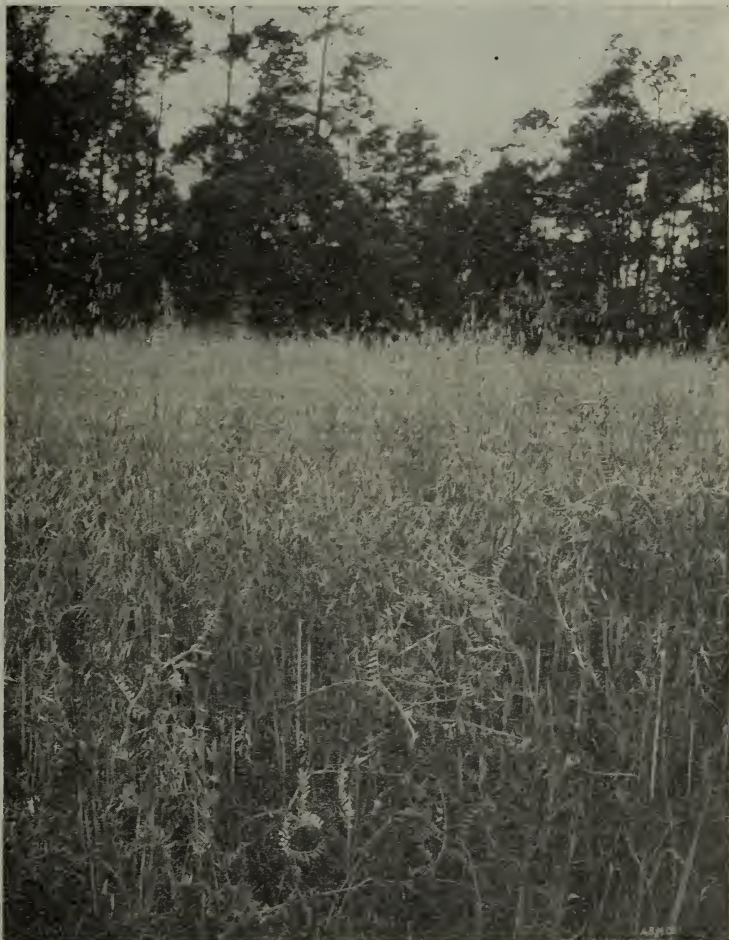
Mangels are a very important root crop for feeding horses, cattle and sheep, and show their value in the saving of fodder, the improved health and condition of the animals, and when fed cows greatly improve the flow and quality of the milk. If the soil is rich they yield enormously, often one thousand bushels per acre. Mangels grow larger and produce larger bulk than sugar beet, but the latter are of better quality and superior in feeding value.

GOLDEN TANKARD—Tops comparatively small; leaf stalks and veins distinctly tinged with yellow, neck small. Roots large, light gray above ground, deep orange below. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

GIANT HALF SUGAR—This strain of beets is very desirable for stock feeding, affording not only a very large crop much easier to harvest than other sorts, but also having higher nutritive value, being especially rich in sugar. Roots light bronze above ground, grayish white below, with white flesh. On account of growing partly out of the ground and the long ovoid shape, the crop can be harvested and stored easily. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—The tops are rather large and the leaves slightly waved. Roots very large; yields from ten to twelve tons per acre. The best sort for the experimenter to use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

LANE'S IMPERIAL—An improved variety of sugar beet, brought over here from France and improved until it is very hardy and immensely productive. One of the very best sugar varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.



Vetch and Oats.



Cow Peas, the Great Soil Improver

Will Grow Anywhere

The Cow Peas rank along with Clover as one of our greatest soil improvers. For many years they have been extensively cultivated in the Southern States, but their range has gradually extended northward until they are being successfully grown in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota.

Cow Pea Hay—This is very nutritious; it is nearly equal to wheat bran as part of a ration; it is satisfactory for work stock and for beef or milk production, and is fed with good results to poultry.

Cow Pea Straw is an excellent roughage and nearly as valuable as Timothy hay.

Soils—One of the strong points of the Cow Pea is its ability to grow on poor soils. The roots will go down into the subsoil and gather food to sustain growth in soils where other legumes, such as Clover and Alfalfa would die. Grows best, however, on rich soil, but over-rich soil will produce an excess of vine in proportion to seed they bear. A sandy loam is considered best for seed production.

WHIP-POOR-WILL—The Whip-poor-will is considered the standard of all field Cow Peas. It is suitable for either grain or hay production or both. The fact that it can be handled by machinery is bringing it more and more into prominence. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, your expense, \$2.50 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75c. Bags free.

NEW ERA—The New Era usually produces a heavy crop of seed and matures in from 75 to 90 days. It is one of the earliest of the Cow Peas and is the most easily handled by machinery. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, \$2.50 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75 cts. Bags free.

RED RIPPER—The Red Ripper is a valuable Pea, as it makes a large growth and is excellent for growing in corn. It is very late in maturing, however, and is a light yielder of seed. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, \$2.50 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75 cts. Bags free.

BLACK EYE—The Blackeye is a white Pea with a black eye and is the leading variety for table use. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, \$3.00 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 90 cts. Bags free.

MIXED COW PEAS—A large percentage of the Cow Pea crop comes to market under the name of Mixed, being composed of different varieties which have grown together. They make a heavy growth of vines and are splendidly adapted for plowing under for soil improvement. Select varieties suitable to your locality. Early maturing varieties should be planted in the North. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 65 cts. By freight or express, your expense, per bu., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 70 cts. Bags free.

CLAY PEAS—Price, by mail, postpaid, lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, \$2.50 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75 cts. Bags free.



Cow Peas.

Canadian Field Peas

Every year there is more inquiry for Field Peas. They stand in the front rank as a fodder, especially for hogs. They can be fed green or dry. They will grow on land that will not produce clover. Pea and oat hay is commonly known among our best dairymen as a very valuable feed, which, in many cases, cannot be equaled in any way. Price, by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, peck, 75 cts.; bu., \$2.90; 2 or more bu., \$2.75 per bu.

One Dollar Each for Good Photographs

We will pay \$1.00 each for GOOD photographs of FIELD SCENES showing RESULTS of GOOD CROPS produced from our seeds, accompanied by letters showing results.



Canadian Field Peas.



A Large Field of Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans.

Soy Beans

Results of tests by state agricultural experiment stations during the past few years have shown that Soy Beans may be grown over a much wider area than was originally thought profitable. Generally speaking, the Soja Bean requires about the same temperature as corn. The mammoth or late maturing varieties are adapted only to Southern conditions, while the varieties producing medium size plants, which will mature in from 90 to 100 days, will mature as far north as Southern Wisconsin and Southern Michigan.

Soil—The soil requirements are much the same as those of corn. They will make a satisfactory growth on poorer soil than corn, provided inoculation is present, but will not make nearly as good growth on poor soil as cow peas. A well drained soil is not required for their best development, although they will not grow in soil where water stands for any considerable length of time.

Seeding—Good preparation of the soil is necessary; otherwise weeds are likely to choke out the young plants. Under nearly all conditions the crop should be grown in rows and given sufficient cultivation to keep down the weeds. The planting should be shallow, preferably from 1 to 2 inches in depth. There should be a plant on an average of every 2 to 3 inches in the row, and the rows 30 to 36 inches apart to allow cultivation, although the plants have room for development in 28-inch rows. A bushel of good seed is sufficient to plant 2 or 3 acres, if in cultivated rows, but hardly enough for 1 acre is sown broadcast. Date of planting

usually about June 1, but they may be planted from early spring to midsummer.

Feeding Value, Green—As a soiling crop or for cows, there is nothing better to produce a high yield of milk. Hogs turned into a patch of Soja Beans, just as the beans are beginning to form, will make a good growth without any grain to speak of. As a green manure crop to plow under to increase the fertility of the soil, Soja Beans give good satisfaction, for, under most conditions, they produce a growth in a relatively short time.

Soy Bean Hay is practically identical in feeding value with alfalfa.

If grown for seed alone, and sometimes this is desirable, the harvesting can be done more easily by waiting until all the leaves have fallen. From twenty to thirty bushels of grain and one and one-half or two tons of straw per acre are not uncommon yields.

PRICE OF MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY BEANS—Postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts. By freight or express, your expense, ¼ bu., 75 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.40; 1 bu., \$2.50. Bags free.

ITO SAN SOJA BEANS—This is a very satisfactory variety to grow in a short season. Produces seeds fairly well, matures in 90 to 100 days. Branches well, so that can be satisfactorily mowed. Plants are medium size, averaging 25 to 30 inches high. Matures as far north as Southern Wisconsin and Southern Michigan. Prices, postpaid, 1 lb., 25 cts. By freight or express, your expense, ¼ bu., 75 cts.; ½ bu., \$1.40; 1 bu., \$2.50.



SHULTZ SEED COMPANY



Potatoes—A Few of the Best

A sandy loam, reasonably rich in organic matter is considered the best. Any soil that is light and easily worked and contains a good supply of plant food will grow potatoes successfully. Plowing should be deep in sections where the ground freezes and stays frozen, and should be turned up on edge, so that the air can get around and under the lumps. In Southern sections, spring plowing is perhaps the best, because open winters and numerous rains have a tendency to settle the ground and render it too compact for tubers.

Bliss Early Red Triumph

Extremely prolific and extra early. Color, a beautiful light red, medium size. Growth very uniform; shape nearly round. The flesh is white, very mealy when cooked. This potato is in exceedingly high favor on account of its earliness and productiveness. The eyes are slightly depressed and the skin is smooth. Its beauty, good quality, extreme earliness, and great productiveness make it very profitable.

Extra Early Irish Cobbler

This is a pure white potato, almost round in shape, and with eyes rather more pronounced than in varieties of the Ohio type. It is a potato of splendid appearance and of fine quality. This is one of the most pop-

ular early Potatoes in the East and is rapidly becoming a prominent sort in the South and West. Our stock of seed of this variety has been grown especially for us, and is of correct type, and in splendid condition.

Snowflake Junior

For a variety to take the place of Rural New Yorker, there is nothing better than Snowflake Junior, which was introduced by us in 1912. This is an entirely new variety and is better in every way than the well-known Snowflake. It is a good producer. In every hill we find from 8 to 10 good potatoes, none overgrown, and almost no small ones. The tubers are smooth, clean and regular in form, better than Rurals in quality and better yielders than Snowflake.

Improved Early Ohio

This is a very well-known early Potato, and one for which we always have more calls than for any other early variety. The tubers have blunt, rounded ends, with the cluster of eyes at the seed end, and flush with the surface. This makes it an economical potato to use, as there is very little waste in peeling. A great deal of the seed of this variety is mixed with other kinds, but our seed has been kept pure by rigid selection and care, and is of the finest quality.

Scotch Rural

This is a new variety of the Rural type which was imported from Scotland and introduced by us three years ago. It has all the good qualities of the Rural New Yorker, but is far superior in growth of vine and production of tubers. Three hundred bushels an acre was produced by this variety, when an equal area of Rural New Yorkers alongside produced less than 200 bushels. It is a very fine looking potato, having a very smooth, clean skin and handsome appearance.

Price on all Potatoes, by mail, post-paid, 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts. By freight, your expense, peck, 50 cts.; ½ bu., 85 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 2 or more bu., \$1.40 per bu.; 10 or more bu., \$1.35 per bu. Bags free.

NOTICE—Potatoes will be shipped in barrels lined with building paper with straw top and bottom, which makes them practically frost proof, for 25c per barrel extra. Barrels hold from two to three bushels.

Edgerton, Mo., Feb. 19th, 1915.

Dear Sirs:—Find enclosed \$1.50, for which please ship me by freight one bushel "Irish Cobbler" Seed Potatoes. Forward them so they will arrive here about April 1st.

The seeds which I received from you last season were all entirely satisfactory, especially the Sweet Corn. We had better corn than we have ever raised before, and the "Stowell's Evergreen" was the best I have ever seen for flavor, productiveness and size of ear.

Very truly yours, G. T. TURNEY.



Turning Out Irish Cobbler.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



SHULTZ'S TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES

You will find in this department the best and the highest germinating seeds of the standard and time-tried varieties for the market and home garden. Each variety is grown by a specialist in that particular kind of seed, who works under our own direct supervision, thereby insuring you the highest grade of seed obtainable of this variety. We offer you no freak varieties with high sounding names, but only the Old Reliable time tried varieties that have proven themselves worthy of a place in the catalog of a reliable seedsman.

We take every precaution to produce for you the best seeds that can be grown under modern methods of cultivation and careful handling. No expense is spared in growing and harvesting the crop to place it in our warehouse in the best possible condition, so that these seeds will give you the most satisfactory results.

All Our Seed Carefully Tested

Every lot of seed which goes out under our brand has a germination test made of it, and every lot of seed is carefully packed to insure its reaching you in first class condition. Thus you see every precaution is taken

to protect you against receiving seed not true to name or seed of low germination.

Seeds Delivered Free

All seed sold by the Packet, Pint, Ounce, Pound or Quart are delivered free of charge to you by Parcels Post or Express. Larger quantities are sent by freight or express at your expense.

Buy Your Seed from a Reliable Seedsman

We wish to caution you against the unscrupulous seedsman who by misrepresentations or an extremely low prices secures your order, for in no other line is it as necessary to secure the best as in the case of the seeds which you plant. For as you sow so shall you reap.

Our Service the Best

We feel that the service which we offer you will please you and we know to order seeds from us once is to Sow No Others. So give us a trial order and be convinced of the High Quality of the Seeds which We Handle, and of the excellent service which we are able to offer you.



A Good Vegetable Garden Will Reduce the High Cost of Living

Shultz's Vigorous Vegetable Seeds

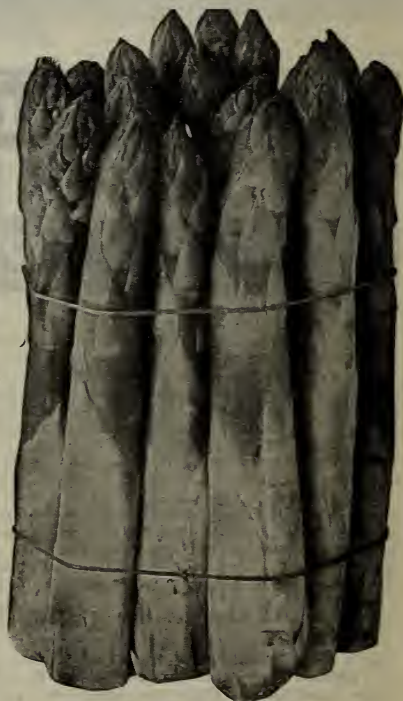
Asparagus

Asparagus is one of the earliest and most delicious spring vegetables and is praised for its succulent tenderness and delicious flavor. We strongly urge all of those having available space to put in a bed for their own use. Sow thickly early in the spring in rows one foot apart, about twenty seeds to the foot. Keep clean by frequent hoeing and weeding. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give thorough cultivation during the summer. The plants will be fit to set the next spring. The plants should be set about four inches deep and from one to two feet apart in rows four feet apart. See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well-rotted barnyard manure. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure and about one quart of salt and two quarts of fresh wood ashes to each square rod and cultivate as long as the size of the plants will permit.

NEW PALMETTO—A very early maturing and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, deep green shoots and of the best quality. Very tender and delicious. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 14 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 45c, by mail, postpaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH—The new and distinct variety that produces large white shoots, remain white as long as fit to use. Very robust and vigorous, of superior tenderness and flavor. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 9 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 50 cts., by mail, postpaid.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This is one of the largest and most extensively used green varieties. Shoots bright green, sometimes tinged with purple at the top. Very tender and of the best quality. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 45 cts., by mail, postpaid.



Asparagus, Conover's Colossal.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Shultz's Improved Strains of Beans

No crop responds more readily than Beans to good soil and cultivation. A light, rich, well-drained loam which was manured for the previous crop, is most desirable. Any ordinary good, warm garden loam will grow the dwarf kinds well. Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet and should not be planted before the ground has become dry and warm. The best results will be received by planting in drills two to three feet apart, covering the seed one and one-half to two inches deep and thinning the plants three to six inches apart in the row. If planted in hills, make the hills two feet apart each way. For a succession, plant at intervals of two weeks until midsummer. Keep them well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but only when dry. Working them when wet with rain or dew makes them more liable to rust and injures the crop. Pole Beans require a warmer and richer soil than the dwarf varieties. Set the pole four feet apart each way and plant four to six beans about one inch deep around each pole. Thin out to three plants to a pole. Pole Limas should not be put into the ground until the soil is dry and warm or they are apt to rot. The varieties we offer have been selected with great care, and we have every reason to believe that they will give you perfect satisfaction.

All 7 cents cartons of Beans contain one-third of a pint.

Green Podded Dwarf or Bush Varieties

SHULTZ'S IMPROVED EARLY RED VALENTINE

—This variety was for many years the standard green-pod snap Bean, and the improved strain we now offer is surpassed in earliness and quality only by the Stringless Green Pod. The pods are fleshy, round and saddle-backed, and while not stringless, are very profuse. It is a sure cropper under all conditions. Is a superior and popular home and market garden variety, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—One of the finest early, green-podded varieties, possessing all the merits of its namesake, the Stringless Green Pod, with much larger pods. It is undoubtedly the earliest kind. Stocky and strong growers, brittle and stringless and in quality and flavor are surpassed by none. Pkt., 10 cts.; carton, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; 1 pt., 25 cts.; 1 qt., 50 cts., by mail, postpaid. At your expense, by freight or express, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.25; pk., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.75.

BLACK VALENTINE—Vigorous and healthy foliage, bearing an abundance of pods six inches long, round, meaty and of handsome appearance. Unsurpassed in hardness, excellent for shipping and one of the most

uniformly productive, reliable and profitable beans for the home or market gardener. The pods are slightly flattened, of medium dark green color and about six inches long. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—The strong points claimed for this variety are that it is hardier and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, tender, fine table quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Green-podded, early, long green, tender, flat pods. Matures quickly, one of the best early varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

Wax Podded Dwarf or Bush Varieties

SHULTZ'S RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX—Is absolutely rust-proof and early maturing. We have found it as nearly rust-proof as any good wax-podded bean can be. Vines very vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods light yellow, similar in shape to Golden Wax, but are five to six inches long. This is a standard market gardening sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts. By mail, postpaid.



Selecting and labeling heavy-bearing hill from which to select seed.



SHULTZ SEED COMPANY



Improved Early Red Valentine.

Bear in mind that we pay postage on all items marked postpaid.

Best Pole or Running Beans

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well or twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean, of medium size. The pods are very long, flat, irregular, medium green and becoming lighter as they mature. Dutch Case Knife is excellent in quality either green or dry. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; ½ pt., 12 cts.; pt., 22 cts.; qt., 40 cts. By mail, postpaid.

KENTUCKY WONDER—This widely popular variety is an improved large podded strain and is enormously productive. We believe this variety is the most useful of the green pod pole beans, suitable for use as snaps. It is an early, very prolific sort that shows pods which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches and very crisp when young. The poles are literally covered from top to bottom with the silvery green pods. They are stringless when young and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; ½ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts. By mail, postpaid.

OLD HOMESTEAD—A popular variety, description same as Kentucky Wonder. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; ½ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts. By mail, postpaid.

LAZY WIFE—One of the best green pod pole beans. It has become immensely popular everywhere, and is really without a rival for all around merit. It is a lusty climber and the vines are fairly loaded with dark green pods ranging from five to seven inches long. The pods are broad, thick, tender, very fleshy and absolutely stringless. When young they have a rich, buttery flavor which is retained until they are fully ripe. They are therefore unsurpassed for snap sorts, especially as the flavor is peculiarly luscious. The dry beans are excellent for winter use; seed white, medium size, slightly oval. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; ½ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts. By mail, postpaid.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT—An old variety, very popular in the Central and Southern States for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vines medium size, but vigorous, twining loosely, with dark colored leaves. Snap pods medium green, straight, flat to oval, fleshy and of good quality. The pods as they mature become light yellow tinged with red, the beans showing distinctly from the pod. Seed nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and slightly over the whole surface with reddish brown dots. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; ½ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.

WAX PODDED DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES— Continued.

DAVIS WHITE WAX—A first-early Wax Snap Bean; nearly always rust-proof, and extraordinarily productive. Desirable where a wax-podded, white seeded mid-season sort is wanted. Vines very vigorous. Always matures plump, full and solid and of a beautiful yellow appearance. This is one of the most profitable snap beans in our list. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; ½ pt., 18 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts. By mail, postpaid.

SHULTZ'S PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—This is a much improved strain of the old Black Wax. Its habit of growth is stronger, it has longer, straighter and more rounded pods and is far more productive. The pods are of handsome yellow color, fleshy and stringless. Quality the very best. Market gardeners consider it an exceptionally valuable sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; ½ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 48 cts. By mail, postpaid.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—This is an improved strain of the old Golden Wax and is a standard variety for general use with market gardeners as well as for home gardens. The pods are straight and succulent, very flat and of a yellow color. The quality is unusually fine and the pods are thick. We recommend it to our customers as a superior wax bean in every respect. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; ½ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts. By mail, postpaid.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This variety matures a little later than the Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, flat, straight, broad, golden yellow handsome pods of large size. About six inches long, and of the finest quality. Suitable for snaps for the home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; ½ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts. By mail, postpaid.



Shultz's Rust Proof Wax.



POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—Continued.

The Best Bush Dwarf Lima Beans

BURPEE'S DWARF LIMA—A bushy form of the true large Lima, plants uniformly dwarf but enormously productive, pods as large as those of the large Lima and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as Henderson's Bush Lima, it is considered by many to be better, in this respect fully equal to Large White Limas yet introduced. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, $\frac{1}{8}$ bu., \$1.25; 1 pk., \$2.

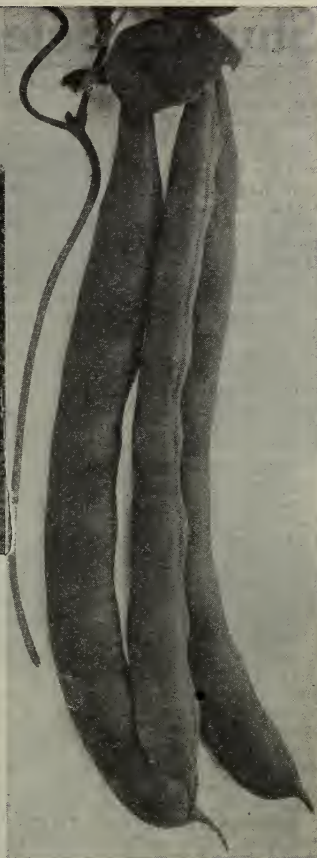


Henderson's Bush Lima.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—The original bush Lima Bean. Of the true bush shape, the bush growing eighteen to twenty inches high. Early to mature, productive and a sure cropper. Beans rather smaller in size than Burpee's Bush Lima, and of same tender, buttery flavor. Pods medium dark green, short, flat and containing from two to four beans, which are excellent quality either green, shelled or dry. Seed small, flat and white. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 12 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 38 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, $\frac{1}{8}$ bu., \$1.25; 1 pk., \$2.00.

DWARF SIEVA BUSH LIMA—A dwarf form of the small white Lima, valuable on account of its extreme

earliness and productiveness. Vines continue to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Pods medium dark green, short, flat and containing from two to four beans, which are excellent quality either green, shelled or dry. Seed small, flat and white. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, $\frac{1}{8}$ bu., \$1.25; 1 pk., \$2.00.



Best Pole Lima Beans

KING OF THE GARDEN—Vines very vigorous and productive, pods medium dark green, very large, from five to six inches long. On account of its large pods this is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing early and make larger pods than any bean we know. Seed very large, oval to flat, white with slight, greenish tinge. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, $\frac{1}{8}$ bu., \$1.25; 1 pk., \$2.00.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Vines tall, vigorous and slender. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, white with slight greenish tinge. Pods grow in clusters. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid. By freight or express, your expense, $\frac{1}{8}$ bu., \$1.25; 1 pk., \$2.00.

Special Offer

One ounce each of any six varieties of Pole Beans for 25 cents. The ounce packages of Pole Beans will each plant from a dozen to twenty hills.



Shultz's Selection of Table Beets

I have taken great pains to get the best Beet Seed to be had, and a crop grown from my seed will show it. We try to get a strain of Beets of uniform shape and color, small tops and small tap roots, free from sprangling roots. Our seed is tested for germination, but you must remember that Beet seed must be sown early, as it does best when the ground is cool at germination time.

The long Beets require a whole season for their growth, but the turnip-shaped Beets will mature in from six to eight weeks. The Blood Turnip Beet and Detroit Dark Red are the old fashioned deep red Beets so well known everywhere. The Blood Turnip Beet is turnip-shaped and the Detroit Dark Red is of a perfect globe shape. If you want a long, large table Beet buy the Long Blood. They are later than the turnip beets but are of fine quality and beautiful color and will keep in the cellar for winter use. Crimson Globe is a new variety from England and it is a dandy.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—An improved strain of the Egyptian Beet, specially recommended as an extra early, superior sort. Has been so improved in shape, size, appearance and quality, as compared with the original that it is now a distinct variety. Has a large, flattened, globe-shaped root, is smooth, of a deep blood color and is of best quality. Very sweet and tender. Tops are small. One of the best for early use. Becomes fit for use earlier than any other variety. Great favorite with the market gardeners. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

CRIMSON GLOBE—A handsome beet, a second early and main crop for market. A great favorite everywhere and very largely planted. Medium sized, almost globe-shaped, free from rootlets. Uniform and perfectly smooth. Red fleshed, slightly zoned, also sweet, tender and never stringy. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP—Tops medium sized, stems and veins dark red, leaves green, root dark purplish red, flesh carmine with purple tinge, zoned with lighter shade, medium early sort, tender, sweet and a good cropper. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

DETROIT DARK RED—We believe this is the best Beet for the market and home garden on account of its uniformly deep rich color and most desirable for canning. Tops small, leaves dark green shaded with red. Root medium sized, globular or nearly round, very smooth and of dark blood red color. It is unsurpassed in quality. It is unusually attractive in market, being of perfect form; tops are small and grow upright, so that one-third more bunches can be grown of an acre. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

SHULTZ'S EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—Best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop outdoors, being very early, with small tops. Root very dark red, moderately thick, flesh dark purplish red, zoned lighter shade; firm crisp and tender. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

EDMOND'S BLOOD TURNIP—Tops short. Roots nearly round, color dark red, flesh purplish red with little zoning; crisp, tender, sweet, an excellent keeper. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb., 60c.

Crimson Globe.

EARLY BLOOD

TURNIP—The Blood Turnip Beet has always been considered standard for general use. This special strain is the result of careful growing and selection; much earlier in maturing and surpasses that variety in flavor. Perfectly globular in shape and of the largest size. Tops are small and of uniform growth; flesh fine grained, of a rich blood red color, which is retained when cooked. Also very sweet and tender; excellent keeper. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

SHULTZ'S NEW HALF LONG BLOOD—A half long, deep red Beet, by far the best for winter and spring use; roots deep, smooth and uniform; flesh rich dark red, sweet, tender; excellent to slice for pickles. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 32 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

SWISS CHARD—This variety does not make edible roots like the regular garden Beets, but is grown for the broad, white, leaf-like stalks, which are bunched and cooked in the same manner as asparagus. They are very much superior to those of other beets for use as greens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.



Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip Beet.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Shultz's Reliable Cabbage Seed

Early Cabbage

First of all is the Early Jersey Wakefield. It is the best of all the early standard varieties and is of fair size, sometimes weighing as high as six or eight pounds on extra rich soil. Of the early flat headed sorts Early Flat Dutch is the earliest. All Head Early is the largest. It is about a week later than Early Jersey Wakefield.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The earliest and surest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardiness, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Plant compact and erect or very slightly spreading, with few outer leaves, which are smooth, thick, nearly oval and light green. Stem short. Heads medium size, very solid, uniformly pointed, excellent quality. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—One of the most valuable second early sorts. Plant is short stemmed, upright and having comparatively few and short leaves; rows can be set close together. Heads large, nearly round or slightly flattened, very solid and uniform, maturing with early summer. Practically every plant will form a good, solid head which will mature much earlier than the Late Flat Dutch or other sorts usually grown for market and shipping. Fine grained, dainty flavor. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

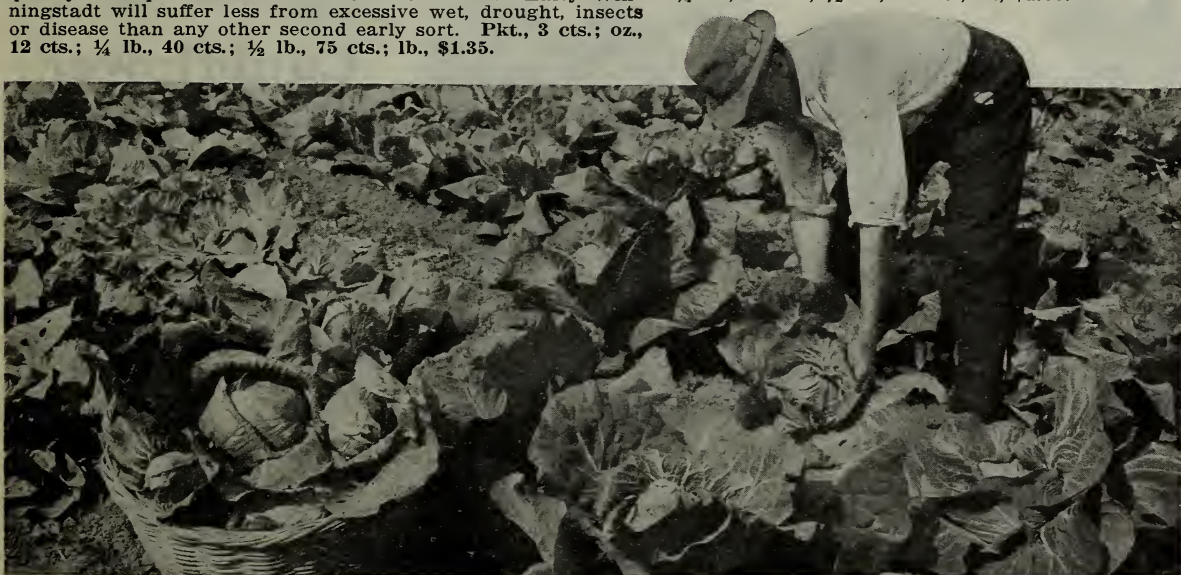
ALL HEAD EARLY.—The plant of this excellent sort is compact, with few outer leaves, which are smooth and rather thick; short stem. Heads very large for so early a variety, very solid, flat but deep and uniform in size and shape. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT.—This is one of the best of the second early sorts, very hardy and sure heading. Owing to its compact and upright habit of growth this variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Head of medium size, sharply pointed, very hard and of good quality. Keeps well both summer and winter. Early Winningstadt will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease than any other second early sort. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$1.35.

Early Winningstadt.



ALL SEASONS.—No variety is more reliable than this is in producing heads. Its rapid growth and good size make it desirable for either early or late planting, and for the latter purposes it has become very popular. Heads are solid, round flattened on top and will remain longer in the field without bursting than any. It is called "All Seasons" because it is as good for Autumn or Winter as for early Summer. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$1.60.





Best Late Cabbage

Our experience shows that it is best to drill the seed right in the field where the plants are to stand, thinning them out afterward instead of transplanting. Drill about June 1st with an ordinary garden drill, using about a pound of seed to the acre. When three weeks old thin it down to a stand. It will never stop growing, whatever the weather may be.

The best late cabbage is the Premium Late Flat Dutch. It is the best strain of the popular flat Dutch type, makes large flat heads and they are vigorous growers and good keepers.

The Surehead is one of the best all around cabbages grown. It is large, solid and deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch and is a fine grained sort, keeping well for winter use. Certain to head and a week earlier than Premium Late Flat Dutch.

DANISH BALLHEAD. Tall stemmed. Heads very solid. One of the best late cabbages for storing purposes, as its keeping qualities are unsurpassed.

Our seed comes from one of the most reliable Danish growers. Price, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

IMPROVED SURE HEAD.—Remarkable for its certainty to head, even under unfavorable conditions. It is a cabbage of the general Flat Dutch type, with the same large, deep, somewhat flattened head and same fine qualities. A late sort, uniform in growth, hardy heads of fine texture. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

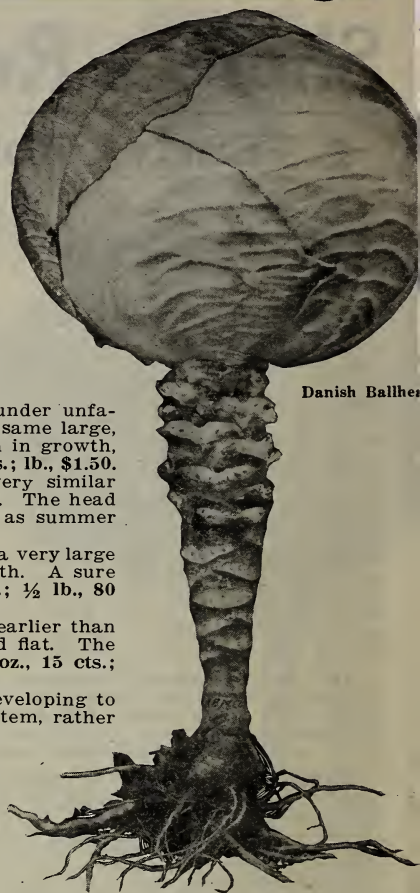
HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION.—A sure-heading, long keeping variety, very similar to All Seasons, but usually a little later maturing. The plant is very vigorous. The head is deep and very firm. The second early sort adapted for autumn as well as summer use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large and deep head. Plant large with few outside leaves; stem of medium length. A sure heading variety of excellent quality. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—This standard variety matures a little earlier than any of the late sorts, is of low growth, with a very large head, broad and flat. The standard of very large late Cabbages. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—This strain is the result of much care in developing to maintain good qualities. It is a very popular sort. The plant has a short stem, rather large outer leaves and is very sure heading. Does well on poor soils. The heads can be kept in good condition until spring. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK.—The best, largest and surest heading red Cabbage yet introduced; head large, round, very solid and deep red color. Nearly every plant will form fine head. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



Danish Ballhead



A Field of All Seasons Cabbage.

Cauliflower

Cauliflower succeeds best when planted in hotbeds during January and February and brought to maturity before the summer heat sets in.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—An improved extra early strain of dwarf compact growth. It is highly esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header. It grows on a robust stem and produces magnificent white heads. Although one of the best for forcing under glass and cultivated principally for an early crop, it does equally well for late planting. Heads are of medium to large size, solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.20; oz., \$2.25.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—A remarkably sure heading early Cauliflower. It is of dwarf habit, with short outside leaves and is similar in all respects to Early Snowball, and nearly as early. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50 cts.; oz., \$1.75.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Carrots

The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the Carrot cannot be surpassed and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose. While a sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year, is the best soil for the Carrot, any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. Sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work. For table use sow the smaller kinds as early as practicable in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture, prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds of seed to the acre. Cover one-half to one inch deep and press the soil firmly above the seed. Thin the smaller table sorts to six or eight to the foot and the field varieties to four or 6 ins. apart in the row. Cultivate thoroughly and keep weeds out.

CHANTENAY—This is the Carrot for the market gardener or home use. It is beautiful in shape and its table qualities are unsurpassed. The roots grow from five to six inches long, are thick and decidedly stump-rooted. It is a heavy cropper and the roots are usually very early. It is recommended very highly for its crisp and tender flesh and its all-around usefulness. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 9 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

DANVERS HALF LONG—A rich orange red variety, very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops. Is an excellent market variety. Tops are of medium size and coarsely divided. Roots taper to a blunt point. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Will produce

more bulk to the acre than the larger field varieties. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

OX HEART—

Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer

rooted sorts would not thrive in it. Tops comparatively small. Roots four and one-half to five inches long, very thick, ending abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. When young the roots are excellent for table use and when mature are equally good for stock feeding. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 9 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

EARLY SCARLET HORN. A variety of Carrot long and favorably known to all growers. It is not large, but is often used for early crop. It can be used for forcing. Considered by many people to be the best early table sort. The flesh is fine grained and the color deep orange. It has small tops and grows well in shallow soil, and matures very quickly. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 9 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., 80 cts.



Danvers Half Long.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Celery

Sow in shallow drills in the open border during April, in rich mellow soil. Press the seed in instead of covering, and water freely, shading from strong sunshine. Prepare trenches two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep, dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when three or four inches high, about six inches apart in the trenches. Keep shaded until they are well started and gradually earth up as they grow. Cut the tops off once or twice before transplanting to make them "stocky," and cut off the lower half of the root before setting out.

WHITE PLUME—The most desirable for either home or market use. It self-blanches beautifully, and the stalks are crisp, succulent and of delicious flavor, and no other variety makes as handsome an appearance on the table as White Plume. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—This is the best Celery for early use. It is in condition as early in the fall as any and we have yet to find an extra early sort equal in quality and appearance. Plants of medium size, compact and stocky, with yellowish green foliage. As they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, so that blanching is effected at a minimum expenditure of time and labor. Pkt., 7 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.75; lb., \$5.00.

Sweet or Sugar Corn

Sweet or Sugar Corn are liable to rot in cold or wet ground and should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf and the soil has become warm. For a succession, continue planting every two weeks until late in July, and fresh green corn may be had until frost. Plant the seed in rich, well manured ground, in hills, three feet apart each way, covering about half an inch and thinning out to three plants to a hill. Extra early kinds may be planted in rows two and one-half feet apart, having the plants when thinned, stand eighteen inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently, and shallow, keeping the soil loose and fine until tassel appears. Break off the side shoots. To have the finest sweet corn, pick it just when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture. The quality will be inferior if either a few days too old or too young.

GOLDEN BANTAM—An early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. Ears eight rowed, six to seven inches long and of medium size, found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Height four to five feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 12 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts., postpaid.

EARLY MINNESOTA—One of the best and most popular of the older varieties with both market and private gardeners. The stalks are short and bear two long ears each, having eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels, which shrink but little in drying. Kernels very broad, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 11 cts.; pt., 14 cts.; qt., 25 cts., postpaid.

EARLY CHAMPION—A most excellent early variety of fine quality.

Ears five to six inches long with short, nearly square grains, which are very white, sweet and tender. Plants are four and one-half feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 12 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.

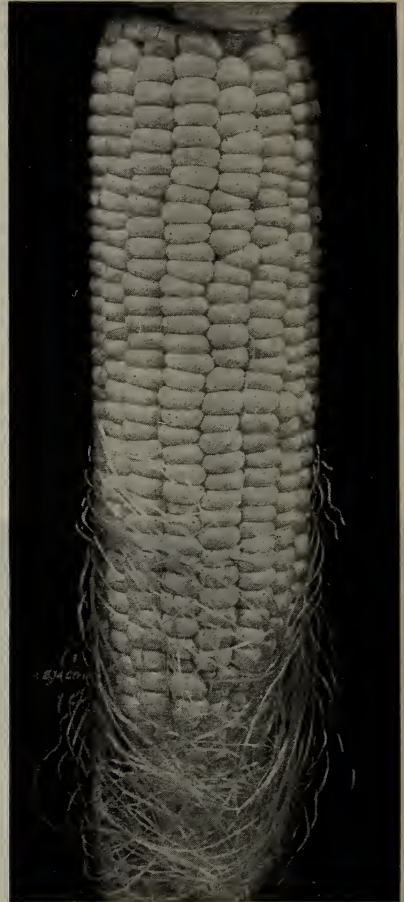
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—This variety has a small, white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender white grains of excellent quality. Ears seven to nine inches long; stalks from six to seven feet high. Well adapted for canning as well as the home garden and market, and by many it is regarded as the best of the late varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 12 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.

EARLY EVERGREEN—This variety is earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and is just as good. The ears are seven to eight inches long, with fourteen to twenty more or less irregular rows, with very deep grain which is of the very best quality. Plants six to seven feet high. A standard main crop variety for home and market gardens. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 7 cts.; pt., 14 cts.; qt., 25 cts.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The standard main crop variety. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Height about seven and one-half feet. Ears seven to eight inches long, fourteen to twenty rowed. Pkt., 5 cts.; carton, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 11 cts.; pt., 14 cts.; qt., 25 cts.

EARLY WHITE CORY—This is often called by other names by different seedsmen, and is the basis of all extra early sorts. What we offer we have improved carefully for size, large ears and early maturity, and there is no better variety of extra early white cob Sweet Corn than our improved strain of Cory. It is undoubtedly the best extra early for the market and home garden. Price, postpaid, pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.

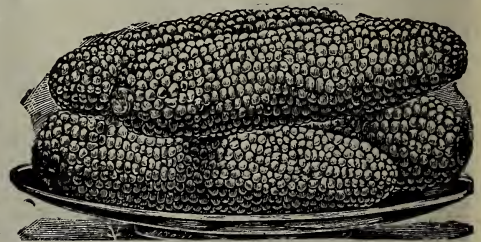
We shall be pleased to make special prices on large quantities of seeds. Bear in mind all Tip-Top Seeds are backed by our guarantee.



Early Evergreen.



Early Minnesota.



Country Gentleman.

Cucumbers

This is one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few square yards of reasonably good soil that is fully exposed to the sun. Every family should be supplied from its own garden. The soil should be warm, moist and rich, with well-rotted manure dug in deeply. Put a dozen seeds in a hill, and cover one inch, pressing the soil firmly over them. Thin out to three or four of the strongest plants after all danger from insects is over. Gather the cucumbers when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen, the vines stop bearing. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Plants are liable to attack from striped cucumber beetles, which are so numerous in some places. These insects may be cut off by frequent dusting with air slaked lime, moist or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—Early to mature, bearing in clusters, very vigorous and prolific. Excellent early kind. Fruits are short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at the blossom end, crisp and tender. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

EARLY SHORT GREEN OR FRAME—An excellent sort for table use and pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, handsome, small at each end, bright green, lighter at the blossom end, crisp, tender flesh; makes excellent pickles. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

BOSTON PICKLING—A very productive variety, extensively grown for pickles. Vines are vigorous. Fruits bright green, of medium size, very smooth; flesh crisp and tender. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

JERSEY PICKLING—This variety is between the long and the short green, forming a long, slender pickle which is very crisp and tender. The vines are very vigorous and productive. This sort is excellent for slicing as well as for pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are very long, slender and of uniformly dark green color. The variety furnishes some fruits early, but matures the bulk of its crop rather late. This is an excellent sort for slicing and is very largely used for pickles. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

EARLY WHITE SPINE—A very popular variety which is unsurpassed for either table or market use. It is also a superior sort for pickling. It is very prolific, early, of good size, straight, well formed and full at both ends. One of its best points is that it retains its rich, deep green color until it reaches maturity. The flesh is of excellent flavor, white, clear, crisp and very tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—The strain of this variety is unsurpassed for either table or market use. It is also a superior sort for pickling and very prolific, early, of good size, straight, well formed and full at both ends. The fruit is of excellent flavor, crisp and very tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE—Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruits are long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. This is entirely a distinct sort. The vine is vigorous and productive and comes into full bearing somewhat later than Early White Spine. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—A selection from the Early White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are crisp and tender and of dark green color. Considered by many to be the best sort for small pickles. Ex-

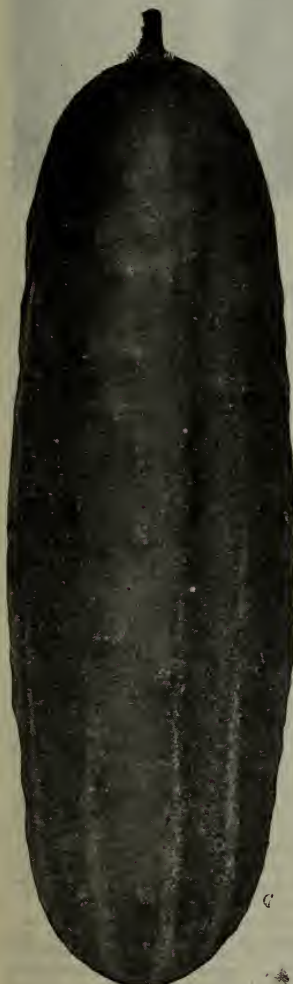


Selected Early White Spine.

cellent for slicing. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE—The vines are hardy, of strong, vigorous growth, and fruiting very freely. The fruit is thickly set with small spines. The straight young fruits possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

DAVIS PERFECT—Has individual points of distinction which make it exceptional amongst White Spine Cucumbers. Long, slim, beautiful dark green color, transparent like flesh, deliciously cooling, refreshing flavor, and crisp. It is the most popular among extra long white spine cucumbers. Its extreme vigor in growth makes it the best blight resistor of the long sorts. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Davis Perfect,

Kale

Extensively grown, especially in the South, during the fall, winter and spring. The leaves are used principally for greens. A favorite way is to cook them with bacon. Also used for garnishing. Kale is much more hardy than Cabbage and it can be sown any time from May until October.

DWARF GERMAN GREENS—A fine curled, spreading, low growing variety, the leaves of which, when properly cooked, make a very palatable dish for greens. The plant is very hardy and is grown extensively in the South for shipment. Leaves are long, of an attractive bright green color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

DWARF SCOTTISH—A low growing, spreading variety, finely curled. The leaves of which make a very palatable dish for greens when properly cooked. It is very hardy and is used extensively in the South. Long, bright green leaves are very attractive. Often used for garnishing. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.

Kohl Rabi Cultivation same as for Cabbage, taking care to set the plants no deeper than they stood in the seed-bed, and in hoeing, not to heap too much earth about them. Keep weeds down and when the thickened stems above ground are two or three inches in diameter they should be used at once, as they get tough with age.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Extremely early with distinctly small tops. Bulbs of medium size, very light green or nearly white and of the best quality if used when not more than two inches in diameter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; ½ lb., 90 cts.

Cress Sow the seed in rich, well prepared soil, in shallow drills, covering with about one-half inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down; as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. For succession plant every two weeks.

CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS—The leaves of this small salad are much frilled or curled, and are used for garnishing; also desirable with lettuce; to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. The plant is of rapid growth, about one foot high. Pkt., 3c; oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 28c; lb., 50c.

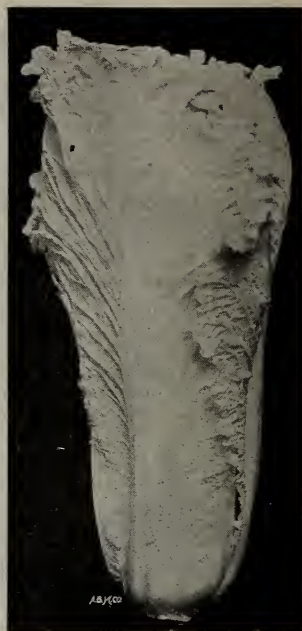
Celery Cabbage

WITLOOF

Celery Cabbage is the newest and most popular vegetable on the market today. Very few seedmen list it, as it has been controlled by the large market gardeners, but we have been able to secure a nice lot of seed from a specialist in growing Celery Cabbage.

It is one of the finest vegetables in the market, and is better than any Celery, Lettuce or Cabbage that anyone can have, and has the same uses combined in one vegetable.

It grows with a long, upright head, similar to lettuce. The leaf stems with the leaf stems tightly folded against each other. The heart bleaches like celery and is exceedingly tender, crisp and of delicious flavor, resembling Celery. Price, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 90 cts.



Celery Cabbage.

Egg Plant

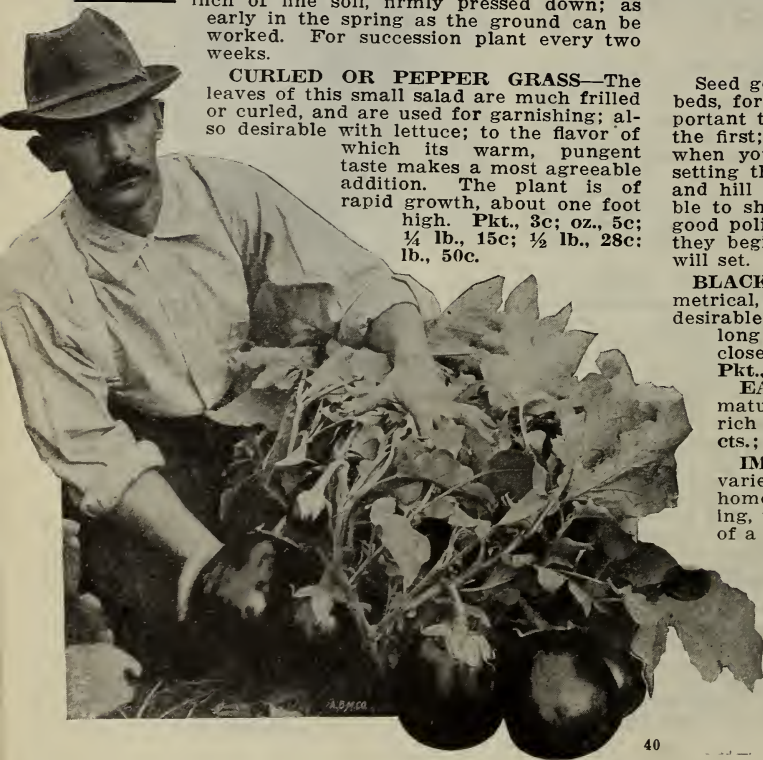
Seed germinates slowly and should be started in hot-beds, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first; plants never recover from a check received when young. Transplant to very rich, warm ground, setting them two to three feet apart. Hoe frequently and hill up gradually until they blossom. It is desirable to shade young plants from very hot sun. It is a good policy to pinch off the ends of the branches after they begin to bloom, so that only three or four fruits will set.

BLACK BEAUTY—Rich dark purple, large and symmetrical, maturing a little earlier than most sorts. Very desirable for the market, as the fruit holds its color a long time. Dwarf growing, and bears its fruits close to the main stem. Originated in New Jersey. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., \$1.50.

EARLY LONG PURPLE—This is a very early maturing and most productive variety. Fruit long, rich purple and of fine quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; ½ lb., 80 cts.

IMPROVED NEW YORK SPINELESS—This variety is a general favorite both for market and home garden. Plants spineless, large and spreading, with light green foliage. Produces large fruits of a splendid dark purple color. Early, productive, of excellent quality. The vigor and productiveness of the plant and the large size and fine quality of the fruit makes it most profitable for market gardeners. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.; ½ lb., \$1.25.

FREE GIFTS—During the season of 1916 I will distribute 1,000,000 packets of seeds of new and valuable novelties in vegetables and flowers among my customers, and everyone will receive something, regardless of the size of the order. The larger the order, the more free gifts.





A Field of Early Prize Head Lettuce.

Curled or Loose-leaved Varieties

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—The best of the non-heading Lettuces. Larger and lighter in color than Early Curled Simpson. In many places this is the most popular and best selling variety. It forms large, loose heads of very thin and slightly ruffled and blistered leaves of a light yellowish-green color. Uniformly attractive and remains of excellent quality a very long time. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—The standard cutting, or loose-head variety. It is earlier than any of the heading kinds and is extensively used for sowing in cold frames and is also largely grown in the open ground, especially in home gardens. It forms a close, compact mass of curled, yellow-green leaves, slightly frilled and much blistered, crisp, sweet and tender. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

GRAND RAPIDS—As a Lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, hardy, little liable to rot, remaining in condition several days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves, finely crimped at edges. A very desirable and attractive variety. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA—Medium size plant with very light green leaves of good quality and sweet flavor. Very reliable and sure to make good leaves even under unfavorable conditions. A good sort for the home garden, one of the oldest and most popular varieties. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

SCHULTZ'S PRIZE HEAD—Forms a very large, tender and crisp, but not solid, head. Is of superior flavor, remaining sweet a long time, and slow to run to seed. It is quite hardy and well adapted to either forcing or open air culture. Is too tender to stand shipping on the market, but is an excellent home garden variety. Leaves finely curled and crumpled, bright green tinged brownish red, very crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Look this catalogue through from cover to cover, as it is to your advantage to use our grade of seeds—the best.

Lettuce

Lettuce can be sown almost every month in the year in our section. If you have hotbeds or cold frames you can produce fine heads all through the winter months. Lettuce to be at its best should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manure and thorough preparation. For winter sow under glass from November to February, thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. For general crop, sow outdoors as early as the ground can be worked, in drills, 18 inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to grow, thin them out and use as required.

Cabbage or Heading Varieties

BIG BOSTON—Very popular for outdoor culture; also much in demand as a compact, large heading and forcing sort. Plants very large, hardy and vigorous. Leaves broad, comparatively smooth but wavy at edge, thin, very hard and crisp. Color bright light green. It heads well in open ground during cold weather of spring and fall. It is especially recommended for market gardening. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

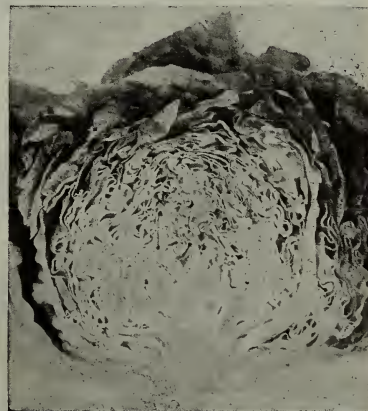
ST. LOUIS MARKET—The favorite of market gardeners. Heads grow of medium size, well formed and compact. Of excellent quality and fine appearance. Early, tender, crisp and delicious. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 38 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

HANSON—One of the most desirable later summer lettuces. The plant is compact and forms a large, cabbage-like head, which remains in condition longer than most heading sorts. Outer leaves bright yellowish-green, broad, somewhat crumpled and frilled at edge and with distinctive midrib. Inner leaves white, very crisp and tender. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

HUBBARD'S MARKET—A thick leaved, bright green heading variety, forming a large, very compact head, finely blanching. One of the best and most satisfactory heading Lettuces for growing outdoors. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

TRIANON COS

—Has no equal for quality, but must be sown early in a hotbed for best results. The heads are long and conical, often measuring ten inches high by 18 inches in circumference. A short while before cutting, tie up the leaves and they will blanch quickly and form solid heads, becoming as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Big Boston Lettuce.



Muskmelons

The Most Delicious of Selected Varieties

I take great pains in selecting my Muskmelon seed. I do not believe any one can furnish better seed than I do. All of it is grown by specialists in different parts of the country.

The Hackensack is grown in the East, its native home; the Rocky Ford is grown to perfection in Colorado, and so on. Wherever it comes from it is the best to be had.

YELLOW MEATED SORTS—Osage is distinctly oblong, dark green skin and rich salmon-yellow meat. Fine quality. In the smaller or Nutmeg Melons, Emerald Gem and Burrell's Gem are perhaps the best known.

GREEN FLESHED SORTS—The most popular of this class is the Rocky Ford Canteloupe. It is small, egg-shaped, very solid, very sweet, a good shipper and also yields large crops of melons which are always uniform in size. I have all my seed grown at Rocky Ford by men who have specialized in it for years. Of the large green meated sorts, the Extra Early Hackensack is perhaps the best type grown.

Plant as soon as the ground has become warm and dry, in hills five or six feet apart each way. They do best in a light, warm, rich soil. Before planting the seed mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill and plant twelve to fifteen seeds. After all danger from insects is over, thin out to three or four plants per hill. When the plants have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the tips of the main shoots. This makes them branch, strengthens the growth of the vines and causes the fruit to mature earlier. The quality of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor. Keep the plants growing rapidly by supplying plenty of water and an occasional application of liquid manure if possible.

As a table delicacy Muskmelons are of great value, and every variety listed has been carefully selected to give satisfaction in both the home and market garden.



Extra Early Hackensack.

Green Fleshed Varieties

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Large size, handsome in appearance, beautiful yielder and early and reliable with market gardeners. The flesh is very thick, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is a healthy grower and stands attacks of insects better than any other sort. The skin is green, and thickly netted. Flesh light green, juicy, sweet. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

GOLDEN NETTED GEM—This has become one of the most popular of small or crate melons. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh green, very sweet and highly flavored. The fruit is very uniform in shape and quality and of fine size. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

GREEN NUTMEG—Medium size, slightly ribbed, globular. Dark green nearly covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh green, thick, and a little coarse, fine flavor. Early and in universal demand for both home and market. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Rocky Ford.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Muskmelons—Continued

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES—Continued.

ROCKY FORD—The world-wide popularity of this variety is as great today as when it first came into prominence several years ago. The melons grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, are superior in quality to any, but there are soils in every section that will produce almost as good. The Rocky Ford Canteloupe is slightly oblong in shape, and when ripe has a silver-colored netting of lace-like appearance. Skin is green, but turns to a peculiar gray color when fit for shipping. Flesh greenish in color, firm in texture, and so sweet and luscious that it may be eaten close to the rind. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 22 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Emerald Gem.

Orange Fleshed Varieties

BURRELL'S GEM—One of the best of the Rocky Ford type of the yellow fleshed sorts. Fruit of medium size, weighing about two pounds each. They are well netted and of pleasing appearance. The flesh is edible almost to the rind, a little darker color than the Osage, richer in flavor, fine grained and firm. An early melon, ripening in about 70 days; deliciously rich, spicy flavor, unexcelled by any other melon. An abundant yielder and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cts.; ½ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

EMERALD GEM—For home or market use there is no better variety. No other variety is uniformly of such rich flavor and sweetness. The flesh, which is thicker than in any other melon of equal size, is of a beautiful rich salmon color, and sweet and luscious beyond expression. Emerald Gem is of medium size, prolific and very early. Skin smooth, of a deep emerald green color. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 45 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

BANANA—This is a Banana Melon, of banana shape, banana flavor, banana color, and banana quality; it resembles a banana in many respects, only that it is much larger, growing from 12 to 24 inches long and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Everybody who is fond of bananas will take pleasure in growing and surely will be delighted with this melon, which is not a mere curiosity, but, owing to its exquisite, musky flavor, brings the highest price on the market of any muskmelon. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; ½ lb., 50 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

EARLY OSAGE—The melon that pleases the eye on sight and the palate in taste. Known and grown everywhere where there is a demand for a delicious, appetizing Muskmelon. The skin is deep green while young, becoming slightly tinged with yellow as the fruit matures. Flesh is deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind, very highly flavored for home use and nearby market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; ½ lb., 50 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

TIP TOP—This splendid melon has "held its own" for many years against all introductions in the melon line, and no yellow-fleshed melon of which we have any knowledge compares with it in good qualities. The testimony of all who have used Tip Top is that every melon produced, whether big or little, early or late, is a good one—sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm fleshed, and eatable to the outside coating. Its appearance on the market is very attractive—sells at sight. Fruit of large size, and flesh attractive bright salmon in color; nearly round, evenly ribbed and moderately netted; very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; ½ lb., 50 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

Be Sure to Read the Free Gift Offers for 1916

Mustard

Mustard is not only used as a condiment but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For a succession sow every few weeks until autumn. Water freely.

CHINESE BROAD LEAF—The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent. Plant of very quick growth and fairly upright. This sort is preferred by many, as it is more easily prepared for the table than the rougher leaved variety. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cts.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED—This variety is a great favorite in the South for garnishing. Grows about two feet in height. Leaves large, light green with tinge of yellow, much crimped and frilled at the edges. Very vigorous growth, hardy and of a good quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cts.

WHITE OR YELLOW LONDON—The leaves are comparatively small and smooth, deeply cut or divided and of medium dark green color, tender and mild. Plant upright, rapid grower and soon bolts to seed. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.



Giant Southern Curled Mustard.

Watermelons

All are good and it is mighty hard to select. I do not list all the varieties, because there are about three hundred, but have boiled it down to just those that are of proven worth. Personally I think the Kleckley Sweet class of melons are the best. This includes Kleckley Sweet, Halbert's Honey, Tom Watson and Monte Cristo. These varieties are all more or less similar. Taken as a class they are the sweetest, biggest and best melons of all. They are all long, dark green and of extra fine quality. Kleckley Sweet is the original strain and probably the best known. It is too brittle to ship very far to market, but if you have a nearby market and customers who appreciate good melons you will do well with it. Halbert's Honey is slightly longer, more slender in shape and somewhat darker in color. Tom Watson is very large, looks like a Kleckley on the outside, but it has a hard, tough rind that makes it a first-class shipper, while it has the same wonderful quality as the Kleckley Sweet, with red meat and white seeds. Other good shipping melons are Sweetheart and Kolb's Gem.

Watermelons do best in light, well-drained soils. To get good melons it is essential that the plants have a good start, therefore the seed should be put in just as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Prepare hills about eight feet apart, working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure, and in these plant the seed, thinning out to two or three plants in each hill.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A splendid melon of very large size and excellent quality. Fruits long, dark green, mottled and striped with lighter shade; rind thin but firm. Flesh bright, deep red, very sweet and tender. Vines vigorous and productive. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 17 cts.; ½ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

HALBERT'S HONEY—This new melon equals in flavor and is as handsome in color as the Kleckley Sweet, but more regular in form and much more productive. The melons are blunt at both ends and average eighteen to twenty inches long. Six to eight inches in diameter. Color of rind, clear, glossy deep green. Flesh a beautiful crimson, extending to within less than one-half inch of the rind. Very tender and sweet. Does not stand shipping well. It is a home melon for the home garden and local markets. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 17 cts.; ½ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

KOLB'S GEM—A very large, round or slightly oval melon, often flattened at the ends, marked with irregularly mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it one of the best sorts for shipping. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse but sweet and tender. Vines vigorous and productive. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.



Halbert's Honey.

KLECKLEY SWEET—Unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Vines vigorous and productive, fruits medium to large, oblong, tapering slightly toward the stem end; dark green, often showing fine russetting. Flesh very bright, rich red, exceedingly sweet. So crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 17 cts.; ½ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

PEERLESS—A most desirable home market melon, especially recommended both for its quality and productiveness. Medium early, fruit oblong, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

SHULTZ'S NEW SWEETHEART—A very early large-sized melon. Nearly round, but a little longer than thick. The skin is a beautiful light mottled green, with distinct, netted lines of a darker shade. The rind is thin but very tough and bears shipment well. Flesh deep, rich red, crisp and melting. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

TOM WATSON—A large long melon similar in shape, color and splendid quality to Monte Cristo, but averaging larger in size and with a tougher rind, making it especially adapted for shipping. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh rich, red, sweet and tender. A comparatively new watermelon which has become very popular. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 17 cts.; ½ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

MONTÉ CRISTO—Unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Very much like Kleckley Sweet in size and color. Flesh very bright, rich red, exceedingly sweet, crisp and tender. Will not stand shipping, the fruit bursting open if subjected to even a slight jar, or when the rind is penetrated with a knife. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 17 cts.; ½ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Tom Watson.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Onions

In order to have good success with Onions the soil must be properly prepared and richly fertilized, and they must be constantly, skillfully and thoroughly cultivated. The soil should be rich, rather firm and free from weeds. It should be plowed in the fall rather than in the spring, and before sowing should be made fine by harrowing. Enrich with well-rotted manure, bone-meal, or other highly concentrated fertilizer. Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows nine to twelve inches apart if to cultivate with the hoe, or two feet apart if the harrow or cultivator is to be used; cover the seed very lightly, and should the weather be favorable they will show in about two weeks. Keep the rows clear of all weeds. Be careful not to hoe deeply, for the more the onion rises out of the ground the finer it is and the better it keeps. As soon as the plants are three inches high, thin them out to two or three inches apart. Nothing further will be required until the crop is taken up, except thorough shallow cultivation, destroying all weeds as they make their appearance.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—One of the most popular winter varieties. Matures late and makes very large onions. They are thick, though well flattened; the outer skin is a deep, rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, tinted pink and nearly as mild as the lighter skinned sorts. Keeping qualities unsurpassed. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 38 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$1.35.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—One of the most extensively used early or main crop yellow onions. Bulbs of medium to large size, uniformly globe-shaped. Skin is light coppery yellow in color. Flesh creamy-white, crisp, mild and of excellent flavor. Keeps very well; large yielder. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$1.60.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—A most desirable medium early or main crop variety. Yields abundantly, producing medium to large, handsome and finely shaped, clear white bulbs. The flesh is fine grained, quite mild in flavor and is more attractive than the colored sorts. Bulbs globe-shaped, keep well and are desirable for shipping. This strain has no equal in uniformity and beauty of shape and color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.75.

Onion Sets

The cheapest way to raise Onions is from seed, but thousands of our customers plant only for green onions in early spring. To



Yellow Globe Danvers.

those we say buy a few sets, as the sets will produce a crop in half the time it takes to raise it from seed. A quart or two is sufficient for a small family. Bottom seeds are mostly used.

SHULTZ'S EARLY RED BOTTOM SETS—Postpaid price, pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 3 qt., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, pt., 10 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.25.

SHULTZ'S YELLOW DANVERS BOTTOM SETS—Postpaid price, pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 3 qts., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, pt., 10 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.25.

SHULTZ'S WHITE SILVER SKIN BOTTOM SETS—Postpaid price, pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 3 qts., 75 cts. By freight or express, your expense, pt., 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.35; bu., \$2.50.



How our High Germinating Onion Seed is Grown.



Garden Peas

The height, maturity and productiveness of garden peas vary according to soil and climate, but they may be grown very satisfactorily anywhere. The extra early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Continue sowing for a succession, every two weeks until June; then stop until the last of August, when a good crop can be secured by planting the extra early and early sorts for fall use. In the home garden sow in double rows six to eight inches apart and two to four inches deep, with the double rows two to three feet apart. Varieties growing two feet high or more should be supported with brush. The early kinds do best in light, warm soil. Later varieties require a rich loam, inclining to clay, and should be planted deeper than the others. It is advisable to prepare the ground in the fall, as fresh or coarse manure will cause a heavy growth of vine and few peas. Give shallow cultivation, keep free of weeds, and earth them up twice during growth. Gather the pods as they mature or they will not continue to bear. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the small, round sort, and when planted early must have a dry soil, or they will rot. They are the sweetest and best flavored and should be planted by everyone. The Cartons of Peas contain one-third of a pint.

Early Dwarf Varieties



McLean's Little Gem.

AMERICAN WONDER—(1 foot). The earliest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties. Vines usually branching, about nine to twelve inches high and covered with well filled pods of medium size, about two and five-eighths inches long, containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well-flavored peas. Seed medium size, generally flattened, wrinkled and pale green. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10 cts.; pt., 18 cts.; qt., 35 cts. By mail, postpaid.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—(1 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet). A wrinkled variety, maturing in fifty to fifty-five days after planting. Pods two and one-half to three inches long, round and filled with peas of delicious flavor. In fact they have the same sugary flavor

as the late wrinkled sorts and the additional merit of earliness. A pea that always gives entire satisfaction. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10 cts.; pt., 17 cts.; qt., 30 cts. By mail, postpaid.

SHULTZ'S PREMIUM GEM—(1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft.) A very desirable early green wrinkled dwarf variety, similar to but better than McLean's Little Gem. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches. The pods are of medium size and crowded with from six to eight very large peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled, often flattened. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 35 cts. By mail, postpaid.

Extra Early Varieties

ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL (2 feet)—This pea is increasing in popularity every year. Is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is especially desirable for canning. The seeds are small, smooth, and bluish green color. Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for

market gardeners. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 8 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 28 cts. By mail, postpaid.

SHULTZ'S SELECTED FIRST AND BEST (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet)—The earliest and most even strain of white, extra early peas. Vines vigorous and hardy. Seed small, smooth, yellowish-white. The pods are fair size and well filled with plump, tender, sweet flavored peas. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts. By mail, postpaid.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES—Continued

SHULTZ'S EARLY (2 feet)—This extra early Pea is not only early but the very best of the smooth, white, extra earlies. It matures in from forty to forty-five days after germination and the full, round, dark green pods are produced in wonderful profusion. Practically all the pods can be gathered in two pickings, and as they are of strong texture, are well fitted for shipping even long distances. The Peas are of medium size, round, smooth and of splendid flavor. The vines are very hardy and seed may be sown as soon as the soil becomes mellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts. By mail, postpaid.

NEW EARLY GRADUS OR PROSPERITY (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet)—This Pea is a most marked advance and improvement in wrinkled Peas. It is remarkable for the size and fullness of its pods, yielding an abundant supply of large wrinkled Peas, which are of most delicious flavor. The vines grow about two and one-half feet high, have heavy stems, stand upright, and do not require staking. The Peas remain edible, tender and sweet for some time after reaching maturity. It is remarkably productive and is coming into general use by market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10 cts.; pt., 18 cts.; qt., 35 cts. By mail, postpaid.

THOMAS LAXTON (3 feet)—A very early wrinkled variety of great merit. Vine vigorous, of medium height, similar to that of Gradus, but darker in color, hardier and more productive. The pods large, often four inches long, with square ends. The green Peas are very large, of fine deep color and unsurpassed in quality. This is one of the most popular sorts for the market and home gardens, as in appearance and quality it is one of the very best varieties yet introduced. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10 cts.; pt., 18 cts.; qt., 35 cts. By mail, postpaid.

Second Early Varieties

BLISS' EVERBEARING (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet)—Vines stout, of medium height, about two and one-half feet, bearing at the top six or ten bright pods of medium size. If these are picked as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are large and wrinkled and cook very quickly, of superior flavor and preferred by many to any other sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10 cts.; pt., 17 cts.; qt., 30 cts. By mail, postpaid.

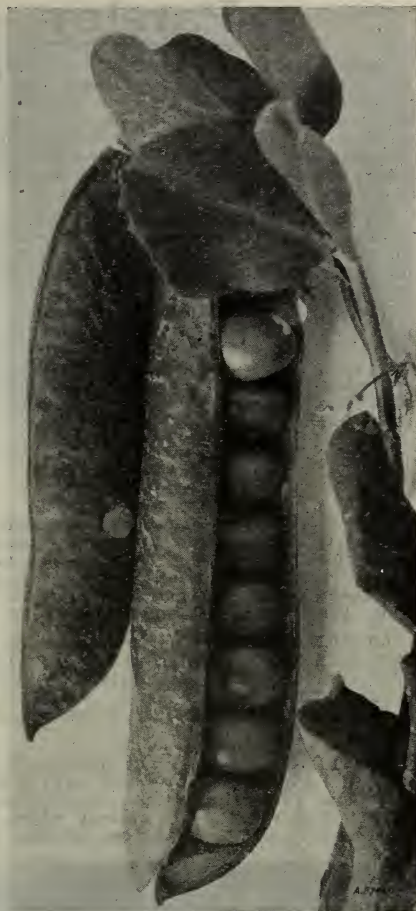
LARGE TELEPHONE (4 feet)—This has become the leading pea with market gardens whose trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. Vines tall and vigorous, with light colored leaves and producing an abundance of pointed pods of large size, attractive bright green, filled with very large peas, which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. It is one of the best sorts for either market or home. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10 cts.; pt., 17 cts.; qt., 30 cts. By mail, postpaid.

ADMIRAL DEWEY (4 feet)—Vines tall and vigorous. Pods usually borne in pairs, curved, bright green and crowded with from six to nine Peas of the very best quality and color. We know of no Pea that re-

mains palatable longer after it becomes large enough to use. Seed much wrinkled, of medium size, cream color. Owing to its great vigor and productiveness, fine quality and suitable size of the green peas, is admirably adapted to canners' use. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 35 cts. By mail, postpaid.



Bliss' Everbearing.



Gradus.

Late Varieties

IMPROVED CHAMPION OF ENGLAND (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet)—A very productive variety, universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored of the late Peas. Pods large, about three inches long. The seed is light green, wrinkled and very desirable for home use and especially recommended for market gardeners. Profuse bearer. Very much superior in flavor to the Marrowfat Peas. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 35 cts. By mail, postpaid.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT (5 feet)—Cultivated quite extensively for canning. Vines very vigorous and strong. Pods large, round, rough, light colored and well filled; seed large, smooth, round and light yellow. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the late garden varieties. Pkt., 4 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 9 cts.; qt., 25 cts. By mail, postpaid.

Parsley

Very useful for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. Parsley succeeds the best on rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnips in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one or two feet apart covering not more than one-half inch with fine soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up, thin to twelve inches apart in the row.

DOUBLE CURLED—A very ornamental plant with finely cut and crumpled leaves of rich dark green color. Used for garnishing and also very valuable for flavoring. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

TRIPLE MOSS CURLED—This is a vigorous, compact growing variety, excellent for garnishing and flavoring, and a handsome decorative plant. Leaves very finely cut and so closely crisped or curled as to resemble bunches of moss. One of the most popular sorts for both market and home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Endive

One of the best varieties for fall and winter use. For early use sow in April and for later use sow in June and July. Thin or transplant to one foot apart in the row. When nearly grown gather the leaves together and tie with yarn to blanch the inner portion. Will blanch in about four weeks.

GREEN CURLED—A hardy, vigorous growing variety with bright deep green leaves. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in center blanches readily to rich creamy white. Highly esteemed and much used for salads. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.

WHITE CURLED—Plant moderately dense, with divided leaves which are very light yellowish green in color, even the outer ones being very light. Blanching very readily to creamy white. A most attractive sort. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.



Ruby King Peppers.

Okra

The young seed pods are used in soups, stews and catsups. Sow when danger of frost is past and the ground is warm and in good condition. Plant in rows about two and one-half feet apart, covering with an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. The pods are in best condition for use when from 2 to 3 inches long.

WHITE VELVET—The plants are about three and one-half feet high, early maturing and very productive. The pods are white, long, smooth and are tender until they are nearly full-sized. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.

DWARF GREEN—The best of the dwarf, short, green pod varieties. It is very productive and the pods are tender and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Peppers

Peppers are used largely for seasoning meats, soup and vegetables. Also for making pickles and sausages. Sow the seed early in hotbeds, or about the middle of spring in open seed bed. The soil should be light and warm. When three inches high transplant in rows about 2½ feet apart. Cultivate well and keep free from weeds.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—An old standard and favorite sort. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size and has thick flesh. It is excellent for stuffing. It is a good bearer and is much grown for both home and market. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

CHINESE GIANT—The largest and finest early red pepper grown. The plants are vigorous and stalky in growth, well branched, and thickly set with enormous fruits. It is early to ripen and immensely productive. The fruits are thick and of blocky form, a very brilliant scarlet when ripe. The flesh is thick and very mild and as sweet as an apple, the green peppers making excellent salads, sliced and served like tomatoes. It is one of the best and most salable varieties in our market, either green or after it ripens. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED RUBY KING—Early, very prolific and popular. Flesh thick and mild in flavor. Peppers large and bright red. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed peppers. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.

MANGO, OR SWEET MOUNTAIN—Somewhat larger and milder in flavor than Bull Nose Peppers, but otherwise corresponds closely to that sort. Its color is green, turning to bright red. Is very productive and desirable. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

RED CHILI—A late variety. Pods bright, rich red, about two inches long, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

LONG RED CAYENNE—The conical shaped fruits are three to four inches long, of bright red color, and borne in great profusion. The flesh in character is very sharp and pungent. A standard household variety of Pepper. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.



Okra.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Radishes

Radishes, to be crisp and tender, must be grown quickly. This requires a light, rich and finely pulverized soil. Sow for early use in hotbeds during the winter and early spring, and later on in sheltered borders, continuing at intervals from April until August, if a succession is desired. Sow thinly in drills ten inches apart, so that the bulbs have ample room for development. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—

An extra early radish. The roots are small, nearly round and of bright scarlet color. Tops very small; flesh white, crisp and well flavored. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40 cts.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE

TIPPED—A small, round bright scarlet, white tipped radish, very early and has a small top and may be planted closely. It is most attractive in appearance and cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish. Very popular as a market sort. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP—This is an early white radish, a little more flattened than the Early Scarlet. It is usually a little earlier in maturing. Its very small tops and quick growth make it suitable for forcing. Flesh pure white, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

SHULTZ'S EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—Round, dark red, early, and a fine forcer. Flesh white and tender, especially recommended as a large first early forcing radish. It is also very desirable for first early planting outdoors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE—A round radish of exceptionally large size for so early a variety. The root is nearly globe-shaped, of beautiful crimson color and most excellent quality. A very desirable variety for outdoor planting, and also suitable for forcing where a large round radish is wanted. It remains in condition a remarkably long time for so early a radish. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Is a standard and excellent sort, either for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color, and continue crisp until fully matured, when they are about six inches long.

Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25
cts.; lb., 40 cts.



Improved Scarlet Globe Radish.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A great favorite everywhere. The radishes are olive-shaped, often slightly thicker at the bottom than at the top, rather small and slender, and of a brilliant scarlet, with large white tip on the lower portion. They mature very quickly and the flesh is crisp, tender and mild. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET—A decided improvement in both color and earliness over other varieties of this class. It is ready to use about twenty-five days after planting, and continues to keep in good condition until fully matured. It has small tops and does not run to neck. Brilliant clear scarlet. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

LONG WHITE VIENNA—An early maturing and attractive long white summer radish of most excellent quality. Tops are of medium size. Roots pure white, slender, smooth, very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

MARKET GARDENER'S LONG SCARLET—Very similar to Early Long Scarlet Short Top, but deeper red and remains a little longer in condition for use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

LONG PURE WHITE STRASBURG (Summer Radish)—This is proving one of the best and most popular summer radishes grown. Both the skin and flesh are pure white and almost transparent, and of delightful pungent taste, and will remain tender longer than any other sort. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.



A Bunch of Assorted Radishes.



Icicle Radish.

Radishes

—Continued

LONG WHITE ICICLE—A handsome, long, pure white radish, maturing very early. Exceedingly crisp, tender and well flavored. One of the most popular varieties. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

NEW WHITE LADY FINGER—A very handsome radish, a rapid grower, and of excellent quality. It is slender and graceful in form, with delicate white skin, and remarkably tender, brittle flesh. The flavor is mild and sweet. It may be depended upon to furnish a continuous supply of crisp, fine-flavored radishes throughout the summer season. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

CINCINNATI MARKET—Very similar to Long Scarlet Short Top, but a deeper red in color and remains longer in condition to use. It is very early and quite a favorite among market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH (Winter Radish)—Roots white and when fully mature nine to twelve inches long by three to four in diameter, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh firm, crisp and keeps well through the winter. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Free Gifts

This year I will distribute 1,000,000 packets of seeds of new and valuable novelties in vegetables and flowers among my customers and everyone will receive something, regardless of the size of the order. The larger the order, the more free gifts.

Parsnip

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills fifteen inches apart and one-half inch deep, in rich, deep soil. Thin out to stand six inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is greatly improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Store enough in pits or cellars for winter needs. Parsnips are well known as a delicious table vegetable, but their value for stock feeding is not generally appreciated.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN—Also known as "Large Sugar." The best variety for all purposes. The roots are smooth, with fine-grained flesh of excellent quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.

GUERNSEY—An excellent variety for the table. The roots are long with smooth white skin, uniform in shape, tender and of the best quality. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from the depression on top or crown of the root. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

One of the most desirable winter vegetables. The roots when cooked are very palatable and nutritious and are served in a variety of ways. The flavor is similar to oysters. Salsify succeeds best in light, well enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This variety is large and strong growing, with long roots, and less liable to branch than other sorts. It is invaluable for market gardeners' use. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.

Pumpkins

Sow the seed as soon as the ground becomes warm, in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, or, in fields of corn about every fourth hill. Plant at the same time as the corn. They are affected by the same insect pests as the Cucumber, and the same remedies should be used. Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a large scale. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash. Pumpkins are splendid feed for sheep when the pasture begins to fail in the fall.

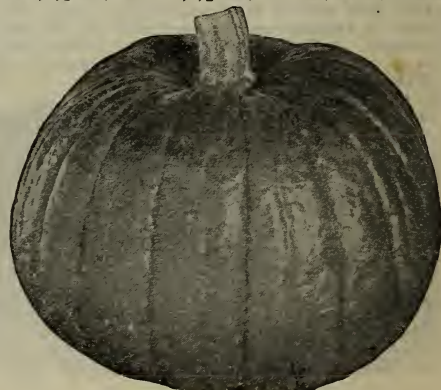
CONNECTICUT FIELD—A large, yellow variety with a hard shell. Excellent for stock feeding. The hardest of all Pumpkins and enormously productive. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 22 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

KENTUCKY FIELD—A large, round, slightly ribbed, soft shell, salmon colored Pumpkin that is very productive and excellent for stock. This variety is a standard sort everywhere, and is also often grown for exhibition purposes. The flesh is yellow, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

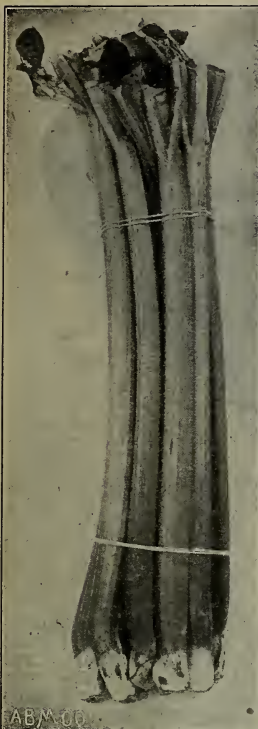
LARGE SWEET CHEESE—Very popular sort. Diameter usually about twice the length. Skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to creamy-yellow when mature. An excellent cropper. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

SHULTZ'S SMALL SUGAR PIE—This variety is small but of most excellent quality for pies. Fruits deep orange, round or somewhat flattened and slightly ribbed. Flesh rich deep yellow, fine grained and very sweet. A sure cropper and excellent for marketing. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse but sweet. Very productive and popular. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.



Connecticut Field Pumpkin.



Early Linnaeus Rhubarb.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb, also known as Pie Plant, is the earliest spring vegetable and is grown for its leaf-stalks, which are extensively used for pies and sauce. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil and the richer this is and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out plants to six inches apart. In fall transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four to six feet apart each way and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year.

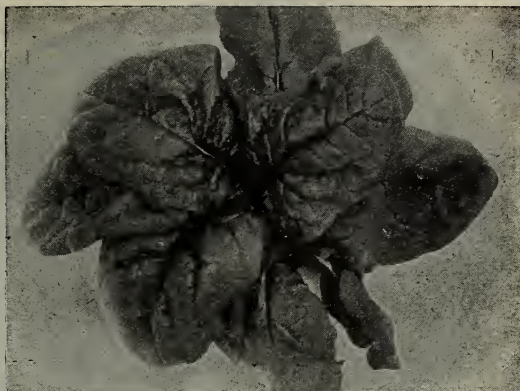
EARLY LINNAEUS — A very large, thick, red stalked variety of fine quality. Bred for its stalks and small leaves. It is considered one of the best varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.

VICTORIA — A large, red-stalked, compact, immensely productive variety. Quality unusually good. Rich and juicy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.

Spinach

No plants make more palatable and nutritious greens than spinach, when properly prepared. Seed should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills sixteen to twenty inches apart, and thin to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring.

BLOOMSDALE OR SAVOY-LEAVED — A very early variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. The plants are of upright growth, with thick, glossy dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but quite broad and crumpled or blistered. It is hardy, grows rapidly to a suitable size for use. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 12 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 35 cts.



Bloomsdale or Savoy-Leaved Spinach.

Squash

The Squash is a very tender annual, and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past, and the ground is warm, settled and dry. Plant in hills five to six feet apart. General methods of culture are the same as for Cucumbers and Melons.

Summer Varieties

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP — This is the well known, very early, somewhat flattened, scalloped bush squash, of medium size. The color is creamy white with comparatively smooth surface. The vines are vigorous and very productive. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cts.; ½ lb., 32 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

SHULTZ'S NEW MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH — An early maturing, somewhat flattened, scalloped bush squash, of largest size and the handsomest of the summer varieties. The fruit is uniformly warted and a beautiful, clear, waxy white. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cts.; ½ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK — The old standard sort, early and very productive. The fruits when fully grown are about one foot long, with uniformly crooked neck and surface densely warted. The color is bright yellow. The shell is very hard when fruit is ripe. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cts.; ½ lb., 32 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

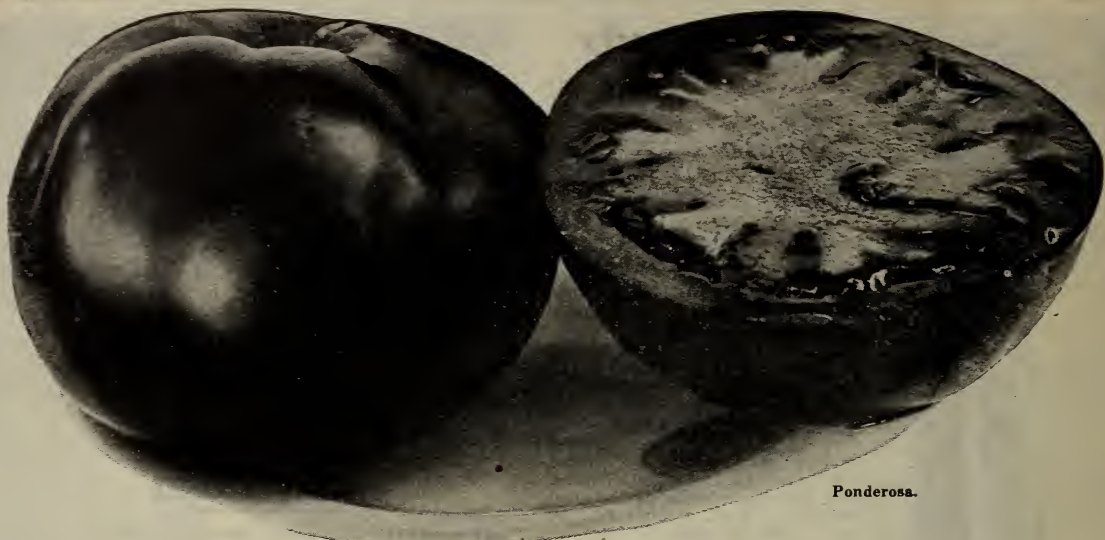
Autumn and Winter Varieties

SHULTZ'S IMPROVED WARTED HUBBARD — One of the best of the winter squashes. Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruit large, heavy, moderately warted, with very hard shell. Skin uniformly dark bronze green. Flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, thick, dry and richly flavored. It is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 22 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

NEW GOLDEN HUBBARD — The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are of medium size. They are wonderfully long keepers and can be held over in good condition for spring use. The shell is moderately warted, hard, strong and of a beautiful orange-red color, except for a bit of olive-green on the blossom end. The flesh is deep orange, dry, fine grained and rich flavored. A very superior table variety. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 22 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Golden Hubbard.



Ponderosa.

Tomatoes

For early plants, sow during February or March in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, placed in a sunny window, and when two inches high, transplant to other boxes. Or, sow in hotbeds, in drills five inches apart and one-half inch deep, and transplant when two inches high into another hotbed, setting them four inches apart. Do not plant outside until all danger of frost is over. Then set them in hills four feet apart each way. The best soil for tomatoes is a very rich, retentive, sandy loam, but they do well on any well-drained, well-manured land and even in poor soil will produce better than most crops. If the stems of the plants, when planted out, are very long, they should be partly buried under the ground. Water freely at time of transplanting, and give them constant and thorough cultivation. For late use, sow the seed in open ground during May and early June, and transplant to their permanent location as soon as large enough. These plants will produce fruits during the fall months when those earliest set have become exhausted by continued bearing during hot, dry weather. Tomato plants under field cultivation are generally allowed to run over the ground in any direction, and are not trained, but even under this method it is a good plan to cut off a foot or more of the ends of all growing shoots so when the first fruits are set, all the strength of the plant may go to develop and ripen them. If the vines are trained on trellises, or tied to stakes, the fruit will ripen better and be of finer quality.

EARLY ACME—The vine is large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit very early, almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early, purple-fruited Tomato, either for home or market or to ship, or for canners, as it is one of the best varieties. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 16 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; ½ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

BEAUTY—The best of the large purple sorts and a great favorite and excellent for the market. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers. Fruits very large, of even size and very smooth. Color of skin purplish pink. Flesh light pink and of superior flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; ½ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY DWARF CHAMPION—A second early, purplish pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Vine about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact growing. Fruit medium size, exceptionally smooth and of very good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY DETROIT—This splendid variety is the largest and best of the early purplish pink Tomatoes. The vine is vigorous and very productive. Fruits are very smooth, uniform size, nearly globe-shaped, firm and of excellent quality. One of the most valuable shipping tomatoes produced. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

DWARF STONE—Vine dwarf but vigorous and productive. While maturing with the latter sorts the bright red fruits are of good color, exceedingly smooth, uniform in size and very solid. One of the best large fruited, dwarf Tomatoes. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 16 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; ½ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

YELLOW PEAR—Fruits similar to Red Pear, but of rich, clear, yellow color and finely flavored. Much esteemed for preserves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.



Livingston's Globe.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



TOMATOES—Continued

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—A large, purplish pink, globe-shaped or very nearly round tomato of excellent quality. Vine very vigorous and productive. The fruits are rather uneven in size but are very smooth and mature a little earlier than most of the main crop varieties. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

MATCHLESS—We highly recommend this variety to grow for main crop. Very productive. The fruits are large in size, very handsome and always marketable. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, so that ripe specimens picked from the vines will keep in good condition ten days. Color, rich cardinal red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00.

LARGE NEW STONE—A most valuable main crop variety, and deservedly one of the most popular Tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and the home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruit, firm and uniform and is an excellent shipper. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

HENDERSON'S PONDEROSA—No variety is more popular than this. It excels in size and weight. It is perfect in form, free from wrinkles, as solid and meaty as beefsteak, and almost seedless. It ripens thoroughly from center to skin, its glowing crimson color permeating the flesh to the heart. It is free from rot, and above all is its delicious quality and flavor. Toothsome and rich when sliced, savory and delicious when canned. The plants are luxuriant, healthy growers, independent of drouth, free from blight, and early and continuous bearers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50.

RED PEAR—Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.



Acme.

Turnips

For a spring crop sow the Early Milan or the Purple Top Strap Leaf as early as the seed can be put into the ground. Thin the plants to stand six or eight inches apart. For succession, continue to sow every two weeks until late in May. For the fall and winter crop, sow from the middle of July to the middle of September. Turnips must be grown very rapidly to be of the best quality. The most suitable soil is a rich, friable loam, free from fresh manure. Recently broken sod land is excellent. Take up Turnips in November, or before severe frosts, cut off the tops and store in the cellar or pit.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest variety in cultivation. Is ready for use a week sooner than any other. Shape, flat and smooth. Medium size, with bright purple colored top and few leaves. Flesh white and of choice quality. Good for spring or fall planting. Price per pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 17 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 28 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

SHULTZ RED OR PURPLE TOP FLAT STRAP LEAF—The demand for this popular variety is always heavy and we take special care to secure extra selected seed from the most carefully grown stock. It is one of the best Turnips on the market for both table use and stock feeding. Has a bright, purple top, white underneath. Leaves are short, narrow and erect. Flesh white, fine grained and of mild, pleasant flavor. It is a healthy cropper and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—One of the handsomest and most profitable Turnips, unsurpassed for either home or market use. Is a large, rapid growing sort with globe-shaped roots, purple at the top and white underneath. On account of its strong growth, it should be more severely thinned than other varieties. It is always a sure cropper and the pure white flesh is of superior quality. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Rutabaga

IMPROVED AMERICAN YELLOW PURPLE TOP—The most satisfactory variety to grow for either family use or stock feeding. It is hardy, productive, sweet, solid and of fine quality. It keeps perfectly all winter and into the following summer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 6 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 40 cts.



Purple Top White Globe.



Shultz's Mammoth \$1.00 Collection

A COMPLETE FAMILY GARDEN FOR \$1.00

30 large 5 cent packages and 5 extra large 10 cent packages, all for \$1.00

This lot is put up in 35 packages and will not be changed. Catalogue value \$2.00.

Look up description.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1—Beets, Crosby's Egyptian. | 14—Muskmelon, Osage. | 27—Turnip, Early Milan. |
| 2—Beets, Early Blood Turnip. | 15—Watermelon, Kleckley's Sweet. | 28—Tomato, New Stone. |
| 3—Cabbage, Early Winningstadt. | 16—Onion, Yellow Globe Danver | 29—Tomato, Matchless. |
| 4—Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch. | 17—Parsnip, Hollow Crown. | 30—Pumpkin, Small Sugar. |
| 5—Carrots, Danver's Half Long. | 18—Parsley, Double Curled. | 31—Beans, Large 5 oz. pkg., Early Red Valentine. |
| 6—Cauliflower, Early Erfurt. | 19—Pepper, Ruby King. | 32—Beans, Large 5 oz. pkg., Kentucky Wonder. |
| 7—Celery, White Plume. | 20—Pepper, Long Red Cayenne. | 33—Corn, Large 5 oz. pkg., Stowell's Evergreen. |
| 8—Cucumber, Early White Spine. | 21—Radish, Early Scarlet Turnip. | 34—Peas, Large 5 oz., pkg., McLean's Little Gem. |
| 9—Cucumber, Early Short Green. | 22—Radish, Long Scarlet Short Tip. | 35—Peas, Large 5 oz., pkg., Telephone. |
| 10—Endive. | 23—Radish, Long White Icicle. | |
| 11—Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson. | 24—Radish, California Mammoth. | |
| 12—Lettuce, Big Boston. | 25—Spinach, Bloomsdale. | |
| 13—Muskmelon, Rocky Ford. | 26—Squash, Giant Crookneck. | |



Flowers that Bloom

Everyone loves flowers. They are the most inexpensive luxury one can have and no one is so poor that they cannot afford a few packets of inexpensive flower seed. From no other source can one secure the same amount of real pleasure for the money expended that can be obtained by the growing of a few flowers.

Flowers are very easily grown. In fact, they are nearly as easy to grow as weeds if the proper precautions are taken in the selection of varieties suitable for your soil and climate. Everyone is not familiar with the kind of flower seeds to buy and the quantity to buy to make the most satisfactory showing and secure the quickest results. There are thousands of packets of flower seeds sold each year that do not bring satisfactory results, chiefly because of the fact that they are not suitable to the conditions under which they are to be grown, or else they are varieties not suitable for placing in the hands of the amateur grower.

In making up a list of varieties we have only included those varieties which are most easily grown and varieties which will, under ordinary circumstances, produce a profusion of bloom. We have not listed a lot of freak varieties or varieties only suitable to be grown by

a specialist, but we are placing before you a carefully selected list of the most vigorous growing and persistent flowering flowers.

We have tried to place our stock of flower seeds before you in an intelligent manner, so that you would not become confused in making your selections, and we believe that by giving the matter a little study you will be able to select from our list the seeds which will produce for you a collection of flowers which for beauty, color effect or fragrance will satisfy the most exacting critic of beautiful flowers.

All our varieties have been developed by specialists and particular attention has been given to securing a strain of each variety that would be a vigorous grower and produce an abundance of bloom and we believe that we are offering you a list of varieties to select from that will be a pleasure and delight to the grower.

At least order a few flowers when you order your other seeds, for you owe it to your family and yourself to be able to enjoy these, the most beautiful products of mother earth, for there is no home but what is made brighter and more cheerful because of a few beautiful flowers.

FLOWER NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES SEEDS

Ageratum (Flos Flower)

One of the most satisfactory bedding plants grown. Blooms continually all summer till frosts cut it down. The dwarf sorts are especially most charming for edging purposes.

Imperial Dwarf Mixed. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 12c.

Asters

These popular and charming annuals take their place in every garden. We now list a selection of truly royal bloom. Where early flowers are desired sow seed in March in cold frame or in boxes in the house. If sown in open ground in May, Asters will bloom till frosts come in the fall.

GIANT COMET, or OSTRICH PLUME ASTER. Flowers are extra large, with long waxy, curled petals, similar to Japan Chrysanthemums, branching habit, long stems. Height 2½ feet.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 5c.

BRANCHING or SEMPLE'S. Flowers extremely large, with graceful wavy petals, borne on long, strong stems. Habit robust, remarkably free from disease. Height 2½ feet.

Choice Mixed, all colors. Per pkt., 5c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The earliest Aster grown. Flowers large, long stems, straight petals. Last a long time. 2 feet.

Mixed. Many pleasing shades and colors. Per pkt., 5c.



Giant Comet or Ostrich Plume Aster.

Alyssum (Rock Mad Wort)

One of the very best and most useful annuals. Invaluable for cutting; extensively used as border plant, for rockwork, bedding, etc. Flowers incessantly from early summer till latest fall.

Little Gem. Dwarf, white; 4 ins. Pkts., 5c; 3 pkts., 10c.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)

Commonly called Snap-Dragon. The Antirrhinum is used extensively for winter blooming, when the seed must be sown during August and the plants brought in the house. If kept over in cold frame or in the open the young plants begin to flower with earliest summer.

Fine Mixed. All colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 10c.

Balloon Vine

Very rapid grower. White flowers, seed pods shaped like miniature balloons. 15 ft. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 10c.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)

One of the oldest known and favorite garden flowers. Anybody can grow it, it is of such easy culture. Succeeds best in rich soil. Bears in the axils of the leaves gorgeously colored flowers, single or double. Can be sown outdoors in May. Blooms two months from sowing, continues a long time in bloom. Height 1½ to 2 feet.

Choice Double Mixed. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 10c.



Ageratum.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Calliopsis or Coreopsis (Tickseed)

One of our very best hardy and satisfactory annuals. Grows luxuriantly in any location, making a very showy effect and color spot in bed or border, supplying masses of most brilliant flowers for cutting and decorations.

Choice Mixed. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 12c.

Candytuft (Iberis)

One of our oldest friends. Of the sweetest fragrance, easiest cultivation, growing anywhere where the seed is sown, it furnishes throughout the summer and far into autumn masses of flowers growing in tall spikes.

Fine Mixed. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 12c.

Carnations, Marguerite

One of our most valuable and beautiful summer flowering plants. Easily grown from seed, blooming from spring sown seed by July and August, continuing flowering till frosts make an end. A slight protection of evergreen branches or coarse straw will carry them through the winter, they will begin to flower the following summer. They may also be taken up in the fall, when they begin to blossom in the house during winter.

Finest Mixed. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 12c.

Centaurea (Corn Flower)

These are the triumph of the Centaurea section, attaining a height of 3½ to 4 feet, covered with the most beautifully colored gigantic flowers of exquisite fragrance. If seed is sown every two or three weeks till July a constant succession of these grand flowers can be had till late in the fall. One of the very best and most satisfactory and lasting flowers for cutting.

Imperialis Mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

Cosmos

Grace and brilliancy are the characteristics of this beautiful flower. They resemble single Dahlias with their broad petals surrounding a golden heart, borne on long, graceful stems, rising from a cloud of feathery foliage.

Giant-Flowering Mixed. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 12c.

Early-Flowering Mixed. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 12c.



Cosmos

Cypress Vine (Ipomoea quamoclit)

Very rapid grower. Has dark green feathery foliage bearing an innumerable quantity of starlike flowers. White and scarlet.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 10c.

Dahlia (Double Large Flowering)

This grand mixture will flower the first season from seed and the collection we are offering will produce a great display of flowers. We have included all the best varieties to be had, which are easily grown from seed. But few people know that Dahlias can be grown from seed, and will bloom the first year.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 12c.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

The well known Foxglove. One of the very finest of perennials; long spikes of gloxinia-like flowers of tubular shape. Plants do best in partial shade in any good garden soil. Height 4 feet.

Fine Mixed. Many shades. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 10c.

Daisy

Burbank's Improved. Of easiest culture. Stems are slender but very firm, 2 to 2½ feet long. The foliage is bright, luxuriant. Flowers succeed each other so rapidly that from the beginning to the close of its prolonged bloom-time beds and borders seem every passing day at their most beautiful zenith. One of the most admirable features is that these wide-spreading full-hearted flowers never depend on their own weight.

Double Mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

Dianthus (Pinks)

A very interesting and useful class of plants, blooming in early spring. The old-time favorite, growing 1½ to 2 feet high, and bearing during May and June a profusion of round-topped clusters of flowers of all shades of red and pink to white.

Clove-Scented Double Mixed. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 12c.

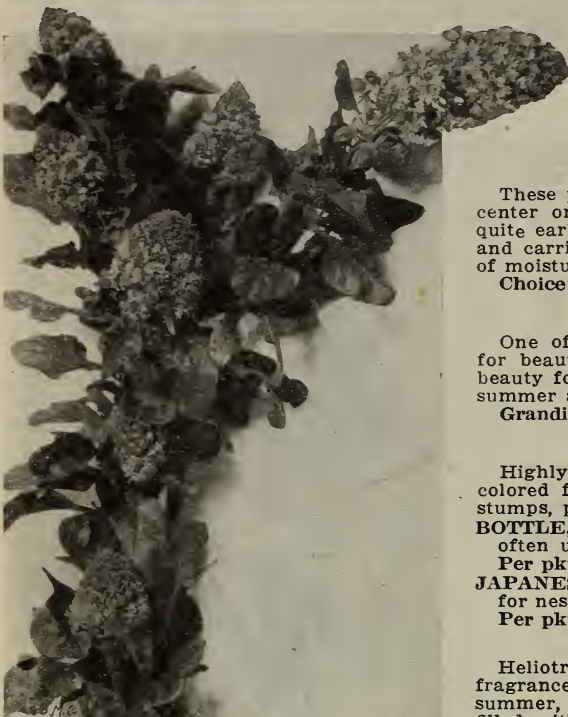
Dolichos (Climbing Hyacinth Bean)

An extremely fast-growing vine, with immense leaves, bearing small racemes of rosy purple pea-shaped flowers toward the close of August.

Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 5c.



Coreopsis.



Mignonette (See page 59.)

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

One of the most popular and widely known garden annuals, having large poppy-like flowers of the widest range of brilliant colors. Stands considerable cold and still blooms after first frosts. If well protected, plants will live through the winter.

Mixed. Many pleasing colors. Pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 12c.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis)

These popular little flowers are of exquisite sky-blue with yellow center on long, stiff stems. The plants continue blooming from quite early until frost—or, in fact, throughout the winter if potted and carried into the house. Provide a good, rich soil with plenty of moisture and some shade.

Choice Mixed. Per Pkt., 5c.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

One of the grandest and most showy border plants, unrivalled for beauty and gorgeous coloring. All the varieties retain their beauty for a long time in water. Spring sown seeds flower during summer and late into fall.

Grandiflora Mixed Varieties. Per pkt., 5c.

Gourds

Highly prized for their rapid growth and odd shaped, highly colored fruits. Very effective in covering fences, trellises tree stumps, pergolas, etc.

BOTTLE, OR DIPPER. Handsome bottle-shaped fruit, many uses, often used for dipper.

Per pkt., 5c.

JAPANESE NEST EGG. Egg-shaped; very pretty and white; used for nest eggs; not injured by heat or cold.

Per pkt., 5c.

Heliotrope

Heliotropes are universal favorites on account of their delightful fragrance and flowering equally as well as bedding plants in the summer, or as pot plants in the house during the winter. A bed filled with them produces a mass of color that can hardly be equaled by any other kind of plants. Indeed, there is nothing

that will give so many sweet-scented flowers all through the summer as Heliotropes. They can be potted up in the fall and will flower more or less all winter.

Choice Mixed. Many colors. Per pkt., 5c.

Hollyhock

One of grandmother's favorites. They rank amongst the finest of summer flowers. Every shade of color is represented in the Hollyhocks. Seed sown in early spring in the house (February to March), will bloom the same season and July sown seed early the following summer. Hollyhocks require rich deep soil, well drained, rather dry, as wet soils will surely kill them. Protect in winter with coarse straw or evergreen branches.

Double Hybrid Everblooming. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

Single Hybrid Everblooming. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

Kochia (Ball of Fire)

Commonly known as Burning Bush. Beautiful, showy annual, 3 feet. Sow thinly in spring; plants soon form fine pyramidal specimens, or if sown in rows form a hedge of perfect symmetry in late summer; when the weather turns cold the whole plant turns a fiery red. A splendid plant to divide flower and kitchen gardens, or wherever a low hedge and quick growth is desired. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

Lobelia (Cardinal Flower)

One of the showiest plants in cultivation. Flowers produced on long spikes 3 to 4 feet high, bright cardinal red or blue in color; requires lots of moisture. Fine for hanging baskets, window boxes, edging and massing.

Choice Mixed. Many colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 10c.



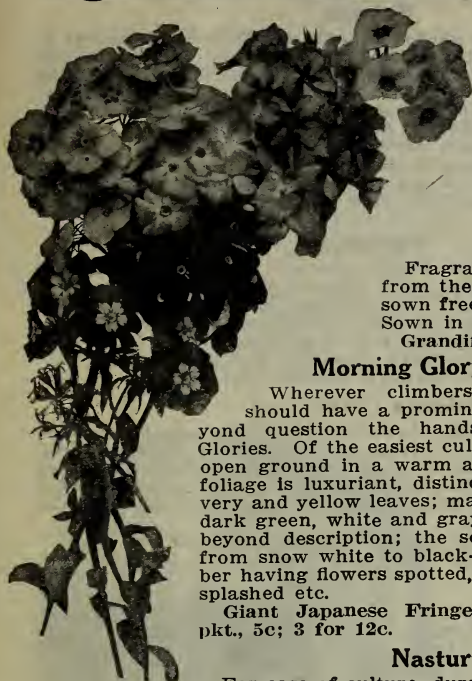
Hollyhocks.



Gaillardia



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED



Phlox
Drummondii.

a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms. The maximum bloom is produced in light sandy soils and seldom diminishes through the hot weather.

KING OF TOM THUMBS. The foliage is dark, flowers are of a rich velvety crimson. Dwarf and compact, rounded growth. Mixed colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 10c.

FANCY TALL MIXED. All colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 10c.

FANCY DWARF MIXED. All colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 10c.

Nicotiana

Nothing approaches it in point of floriferousness nor in its graceful and copiously branching habit. Seed sown in January, pricked out in the ordinary way hardy annuals are treated, transplanted in May in position where it is intended to flower, is all that is necessary.

Large White Flowering. Very fragrant. Per pkt., 5c.



Petunias.

Marvel of Peru (Four-O'clock)

Two and one-half feet. An old garden favorite. Thrives anywhere. Plants need plenty of room to do well. The flowers cover the bushes. Colors are white, lilac, blush rose, crimson, yellow.

Choice Mixed. All colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

Marigold (African)

A swift-growing annual that will make a great show of flowers of all shades of yellow, orange, red and copper, for little care and expense.

Double Mixed. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

Mignonette

Fragrant hardy annual. This deliciously scented flower should not be missed from the garden. It is especially fine for window or veranda boxes. Should be sown freely amongst the herbaceous border or anywhere in dry and sunny spots. Sown in August, the plants will flower in the house through the winter.

Grandiflora. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 10c.

Morning Glory (Convolvulus)

Wherever climbers can be grown these should have a prominent place. They are beyond question the handsomest of all Morning Glories. Of the easiest culture; can be sown in the open ground in a warm and settled climate. The foliage is luxuriant, distinct and varied, green, silvery and yellow leaves; many are mottled light and dark green, white and gray. The giant flowers are beyond description; the self or solid colors range from snow white to black-purple, an endless number having flowers spotted, marbled, striped, flaked, splashed etc.

Giant Japanese Fringed. Mixed colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

Nasturtiums

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny position, and within



Pansies.

Pansies

Pansy plants planted in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground will begin to bloom at once. In fact, to get the best results from Pansies, they should be planted as early as they can be. To get best results and extra large flowers, the soil must be extremely rich.

Giant Trimardeau. Mammoth flowers, all colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 12c.

Choice Mixed. All colors and markings. Per pkt., 5c; 3 pkts., 12c.

Petunias

Petunias are of the very easiest culture, thrive almost anywhere with the least care; the single ones sowing themselves and appearing the next season. Do best in a sunny situation.

Single Mixed. All colors and markings. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

Double Mixed. Large double flowers, all colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

Phlox Drummondii

One of the handsomest annuals and most showy and satisfactory perennials known. Colors are rich and varied; one of the best flowers for decoration and cutting.

Choice Mixed. Best large flowered varieties. Per pkt., 5c.



Primula.

Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant)

This easily grown plant is one of the most tropical looking and handsomest annuals known. From seeds planted in the spring when the nights are warm and the trees out in leaf, plants will grow at least twelve feet before frost. The leaves are very large, handsomely cut and are often over two feet across. Blossoms are borne on tall spikes and seed pods ornamental.

Mixed. A fine mixture of different varieties. Per pkt., 5c.

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue)

Very showy bedding or border plants; erect, large funnel-shaped flowers. The colors are beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue and almost black; bloom August to October.

Grandiflora Mixed. Per pkt., 5c.



Salvia.

Salvia

Two to three feet. Magnificent bedding plant of the most brilliant character. The tall spikes carrying their masses of fiery bloom, producing a truly dazzling effect. As hedges along walks or drives they never fail to attract attention.

BONFIRE. Fine sort. 1½ feet.

Spikes stand stiff and erect,

bear 20 to 30 flowering branches. A good bedder. Pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride)

Very free flowering ornamental plants. One of the best and most satisfactory for cutting; the blossoms being borne on tall, erect stems, in a great variety of colors from white to almost black.

Double Mixed. All colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 10c.

Stocks (Gilliflower)

The delightful fragrance of these old favorites lingers in memory. They can be had in flower the year round by sowing the seed early in the house and transplanting the young seedlings after ground is warm. They can be had in bloom in the garden by June. A successive sowing in May in open ground keeps the flowering period extended to late fall.

Choice German Mixed. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

Sweet William (Dianthus)

Fragrant hardy perennial. These are matchless for border and bedding wherever rich color effects are desired. They flower richly in almost any soil, bearing large heads of richest tints.

Double Mixed. A great variety of colors. Per pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed. Very satisfactory. Per pkt., 5c.

Poppies

One of the grandest garden annuals and perennials. So easy to grow, the mere throwing of seed on the ground will bring forth their gay flaunting colors; the silky petals waving in the passing breezes. The seed of all may be sown in early spring and in intervals as late as July, where continuous display is desired. Sow where you want them to bloom.

Shirley. A magnificent variety. Large double flowers, all colors. Per pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

We can furnish any of the different varieties of Poppies such as New Admiral, Snowdrift, New Tulip Poppies, etc., at, pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.

Portulaca

A very free flowering plant, excellent for borders, rockeries and wherever a dazzling color effect is desired. Seed sown in May will bloom during July and bear continuously racemes of brilliant blossoms, 4 to 6 inches. Colors are pure white, delicate rose, crimson, golden yellow, scarlet sulphur yellow.

Single Mixed. A wide range of colors. Per pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed. Many beautiful shades. Per pkt., 5c.

Primula (Primrose)

This genus of beautiful dwarf alpine plants, valuable because of their early spring flowering, and for being prolific in variation. They are usually treated as rockwork plants, to which their small stature, tufted habit, and love of cool partially shaded places admirably suits them. Plant in masses, naturalized in the grass or in the rockery.

Single Fringed Choice Mixed. Per pkt., 8c; 3 for 20c.

Double Fringed Choice Mixed. Per pkt., 8c; 3 for 20c.



Sweet William.



GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED

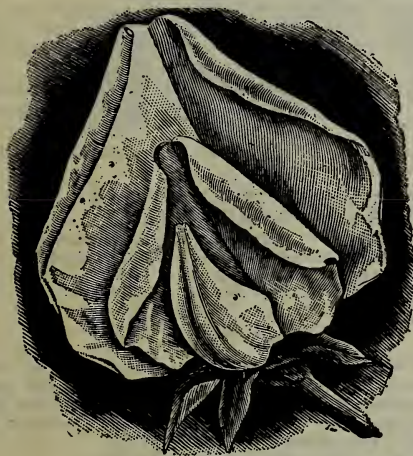


Sunflower (Helianthus)

The flowers are large, measuring 5 to 8 inches across, borne on stiff stems. The plants attain a height of 6 to 8 feet, and are very hardy, blooming more abundantly the second year than the first. Sow the seed early, in open ground. Hardy perennial Sunflowers flourish splendidly in any garden, city or country. They are a beautiful race of sturdy, showy plants, invaluable for cutting, as they last so long in water. Being heavy feeders they require a good deep soil. Fine for back borders, shrubbery and woodlands.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER. We consider this variety the best for the farmer to grow. It is twice as tall as the common sort, and yields fully twice as large a crop of seed. The seed is much used for poultry and parrot food, and has a high feeding value. The leaves of the plant make a good fodder for all kinds of stock. Besides its value for poultry, the seed can also be fed to horses, and yields a high quality of oil. Pkt., 5c; 3 for 10c.

DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED SUNFLOWER. Grows seven feet high; perfectly double; the color is the brightest golden-yellow, no black center; the flowers are so perfect in form that they resemble very double Chrysanthemums six or eight inches in diameter and densely double, each petal being deeply fringed; blooms profusely. Pkt., 5c; 3 for 12c.



Dorothy Eckford.



Black Knight.

Sweet Peas

Plenty of sunlight and fresh air are essential to the welfare of the Sweet Pea. Do not expect any success from vines planted in a dark or damp location. Water liberally during the hot weather, but never in the heat of the day. Water early mornings and late evenings. Keep the ground free from weeds and well cultivated. After the vines begin to bloom feed with liquid manure water once a week, but see that the liquid is not too strong. Give a mulch of straw manure, old hay or grass when the hot weather is on. This will keep the soil cool and benefit the vines. Cut all flowers as fast as they expand and keep seed pods from forming, as you want the flowers, not the seed. Do not allow insects to attack the young vines. For white or green fly use insecticide such as nicotine solutions, etc. For cut-worms use a sprinkling of slackened lime along the row. No cross no flowers is well adapted to the cultivation of Sweet Peas. But think of the masses of gorgeous colored, fragrant blossoms that will reward you if you do your part. Nature will do hers. In giving a list of the Sweet Peas we have confined ourselves to those sorts that have been tested as the strongest growers, and from the various shades and colors have selected those which are the clearest and the truest. We have not listed hundreds of sorts, each with a high-sounding name, which when it blooms looks almost exactly like another old sort, with perhaps a slight wave or shading of color, as a rule, only observable by an expert.

Price of all Sweet Peas, 10 cts. per pkt., 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

DOROTHY ECKFORD.

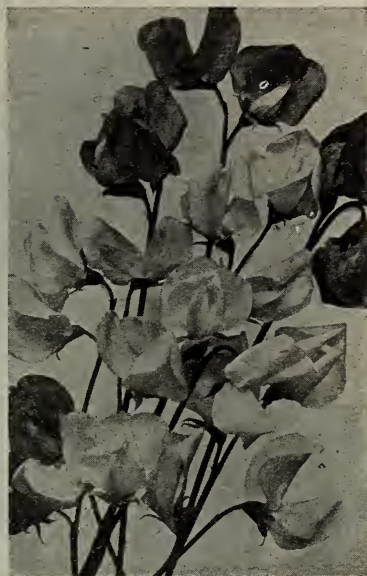
The grandest pure white yet produced. Extra large flowers, beautiful shell-shape; purest white. Vines produce an enormous amount of bloom.

BLACK KNIGHT. Shining deep maroon, waved.

BLANCHE FERRY. Early pink and white.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES. Standard purple, wings blue, waved.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER. Clear purple, tinted violet.



Choice Mixed Sweet Peas.



Blanche Ferry.

SWEET PEAS

Continued

KING EDWARD

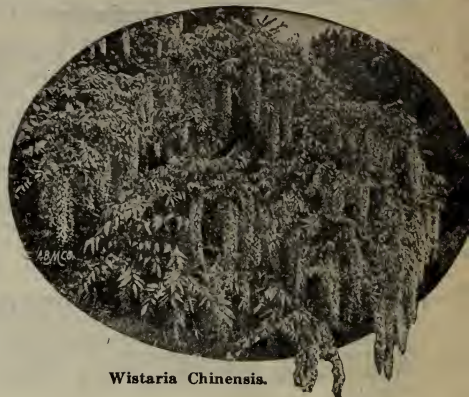
VII. Most gorgeous large flowers; rich blood-scarlet; new and unrivaled.

PRINCE OLAF.

Striped and mottled bright blue on violet ground. A very profuse bloomer.

SYBIL ECKFORD.

Delicate bluish pink and lemon-yellow, changing to pink.



Wistaria Chinensis.

SPENCER VARIETIES

Spencer Sweet Peas are the largest and most beautiful of all Sweet Peas; they are also remarkable for their profuseness and continuous bloom. Standards are open, well rounded and exquisitely waved.

COUNTRESS SPENCER. Lovely pale pink, dark edges, waved.

SPENCER MIXED. A splendid mixture of Spencer varieties; a wide range of colors.

CHOICE MIXED. A mixture of the best grandiflora varieties. A combination of practically all colors.

Thunbergia (Black-Eyed Susan)

Charming climbing annuals of rapid growth. Excellent for window boxes, hanging baskets and vases. July to October.

Mammoth Fancy Blue—Pkt., 5 cents.

Fancy Pink—Pkt., 5 cents.

Verbena

One of the easiest grown annuals. For constant flowering, and for brilliancy and beauty of colors it has no equal. Start seed early, under glass if possible, that good strong plants may be had for transplanting in the garden. They will commence blooming in June and continue until after severe frosts.

Fancy White and Mixed—Pkt., 5 cents; 3 for 12 cents.

Wild Cucumber

One of the quickest growing vines in existence. It is the grandest thing for waste places, banks, stone walls. Grows 20 to 25 feet in an incredibly short time. The seed pods are highly ornamental. Soak the seed 24 hours in warm, not hot, water, before planting, and plant it with the eye downwards. Pkt., 5 cents; 3 for 10c.

Wistaria

Chinensis. A hardy, fast, and tall growing climber, with pale green, compound foliage and foot-long clusters of purplish, pea-shaped flowers borne profusely in May; the most popular Wistaria. Pkt., 5 cents.

Zinnias

This is one of the finest Summer-flowering plants. The flowers are large, handsome and in a very great variety of colors. Seed sown early in heat and commence to bloom in June and continue through the whole season. They require but little care, and thrive in any common garden soil. They are robust growers, furnishing an abundance of large, double blossoms, which are of varied and brilliant colors, during the entire summer and fall. Each flower keeps perfect for six weeks before fading, and each plant is a great mass of bloom all the time, making a showing which is peculiarly effective. Nothing else can fill the place of Zinnias in the garden. Pkt., 5 cents.



Zinnias.

Special Offers



20 Choice Varieties Vegetable Seed

We will send you postpaid, the above collection of Shultz' Garden Seeds, which will produce for you a home garden, and which will give you crisp, delicious vegetables throughout the entire summer. Special Offer, price.....

50c

12 Choice Varieties Flower Seeds

Send today for our Special Flower Garden Offer. Let that flower yard bloom forth in a riot of color. Give the home a "homey" appearance. Special Offer, price

25c

Both Collections for 65 cents, postpaid



Send Today for Special Offer of Shultz's Pure Seeds

Give the Boys and Girls a chance to have their own vegetable and flower garden.



SHULTZ SEED COMPANY



Choice Flower Seed

From early childhood we have been passionately fond of flowers. The summer days were always spent in our parents' garden. Great beds of Phlox, Pansies, Verbenas, Portulaca, Sweet Williams, Four-O'-Clocks, Candytuft, Balsam, etc., were our daily delight. Our boyhood was spent in the garden, our young manhood found us there; indeed, there is no place we feel so completely at home as when surrounded with plants and flowers. We have for years tested every flower obtainable, and our list is full of choice sorts—and we pride ourselves that no flower seeds offered in America have a higher reputation among all lovers of beautiful blossoms than Shultz's Choice Northern grown, sure to grow, Flower Seeds.

Nine-tenths of the failures in the flower and vegetable garden occur from improper sowing and treatment. We want everybody buying our seed to have success with them, and we urge upon them to carefully read the culture directions on each package and the following rules:

SOIL—Prepare this carefully; have it smooth, fine, mellow and well enriched. It is well to choose a south, sunny location of the house; make your seed bed even by means of a smooth board. Do not sow on wet, cold soil—have it warm and mellow. Put a little stick at each end of each row, so as to mark it, and pull up all weeds that appear between the rows the first day they can be seen. When plants are large enough, remove same where you want them to remain, and they will reward you with flowers all summer and gladden your heart.

Shultz's Flower Seed Collections

NO. 1—CHILDREN'S FLOWER GARDEN COLLECTION. 10 pkgs. for 25c, postpaid. Here is a fine Flower Garden Collection. It is composed of one package each of the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mignonette. | 5. Feverfew, White. | 8. Pansy. |
| 2. Ageratum. | 6. Nasturtium. | 9. Petunia. |
| 3. Calliopsis. | 7. Sweet Peas. | 10. Poppy, Shirley. |
| 4. Morning Glory. | | |

In all 10 packages, for only 25 cents, postpaid. A pleased lady wrote us: "The 25c Flower Seed Collection gave me 3 bushel baskets full of blossoms during last year."

NO. 2—SMALL FLOWER COLLECTION. 19 pkgs. for 50c, postpaid.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Asters. | 8. Eschscholtzia. | 14. Mignonette. |
| 2. Balsam. | 9. 4 O'Clock. | 15. Pansy. |
| 3. Bartonian. | 10. Gypsophila. | 16. Petunia. |
| 4. Candytuft. | 11. Larkspur. | 17. Phlox. |
| 5. Celosia. | 12. Lobelia. | 18. Poppy. |
| 6. Cosmos. | 13. Marigold. | 19. Zinnia. |
| 7. Dianthus. | | |

These 19 packages of brilliant varieties, 50c, postpaid.

NO. 3—COMPLETE FLOWER GARDEN COLLECTION. 40 pkgs. for \$1.00, postpaid. This collection contains the cream of all flower seeds; cannot be broken. It's what you will need if you want a great garden of choice flowers.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Abronia. | 15. Centaurea. | 28. Nasturtium. |
| 2. Anchusa. | 16. Cosmos. | 29. Nigella. |
| 3. Ageratum. | 17. Dianthus. | 30. Pansy. |
| 4. Alyssum. | 18. Eschscholtzia. | 31. Phlox. |
| 5. Amaranthus. | 19. Forget-Me-Not. | 32. Poppy. |
| 6. Antirrhinum. | 20. Gaillardia. | 33. Portulaca. |
| 7. Asters, early. | 21. Gypsophila. | 34. Ricinus. |
| 8. Asters, late. | 22. Helichrysum. | 35. Stocks. |
| 9. Balsam. | 23. Hollyhock, Ann'l. | 36. Sweet Peas. |
| 10. Celosia. | 24. Linum. | 37. Scabiosa. |
| 11. Calliopsis. | 25. Lupinus. | 38. Verbena. |
| 12. Candytuft. | 26. Marigold. | 39. Vinca. |
| 13. Canterbury Bell. | 27. Mignonette. | 40. Zinnia. |
| 14. Chrysanthemum. | | |

We cannot too strongly set forth the great merits of this charming collection of 40 different brilliant, beautiful, free flowering annuals. They surely will bear bushels of flowers during a summer. Above 40 Brilliant Annuals only \$1.00, postpaid.

NO. 4—BON TON COLLECTION. 14 Rare and Beautiful Sorts for 75c, postpaid. Composed only of the very choicest, finest, rarest flowers of their kind. One package of each of.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Aster's, Shultz's Giant Branch-
ing, mixed. 10c. | Perpetual Nasturtium, Dwarf,
mixed. 10c. |
| Balsam, The King. 10c. | Petunia, Ruffled Giants. 25c. |
| Carnation, Perpetual. 15c. | Pansy, Mam. Butterfly. 25c. |
| Celosia, Prize Winner. 20c. | Phlox, Fireball. 10c. |
| Dimorphoteca. 10c. | Salvia, Fireball. 15c. |
| Marigold, Dwarf French. 5c. | Sweet Peas, Giant Orchid,
mixed. 10c. |
| Mignonette, Goliath. 10c. | Verbena, Mammoth, mixed. 10c. |

A total value of \$1.85, which will be sent to you, postpaid for but 75c.

NO. 5—PERENNIAL FLOWERS. This collection is composed of the following old-fashioned hardy flowers:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Aquilegia, mixed. | Delphinium, mixed. |
| Platycodon, blue. | Forget-Me-Not, Palustris. |
| Carnation, Marguerite, mixed. | Gaillardia, Grandiflora. |
| Coreopsis. | Poppy, Iceland, mixed. |
| Campanula Calyc. | Sweet William, single, mixed. |

10 Packages for 30c, postpaid.

NO. 6—CLIMBING FLOWERS. Hardy, annual rapid-growing climbers:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Balloon Vine. | Dolichos. |
| Canary Bird Vine. | Morning Glory. |
| Cobaea Scandens. | Wild Cucumber. |

6 Packages for 25c, postpaid.

NO. 7—SWEET SCENTED FLOWERS. Charming, hardy, garden flowers easily grown from seed, which will fill the air with their sweet fragrance:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alyssum Ocean Spray. | Nicotiana Affinis, mixed. |
| Carnation Giant Marguerite,
mixed. | Mignonette, Snow Queen. |
| Matthiola. | Sweet Sultan, mixed. |
| Stocks, Large Flowering, mixed. | Heliotrope, Mammoth, mixed. |
| | Candytuft, Fragrant. |
| | Sweet Peas, Cupid, mixed. |

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1—Choice of varieties must be left to us, the purchaser simply mentioning the number of the collection wanted.

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Set No. 5—10 Grand Geraniums, double and Single.

Set No. 6—10 Geraniums, all classes, assorted.

Set No. 7—10 Carnations, leading varieties.

Set No. 8—7 Beautiful Fuchsias, 7 varieties.

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Set No. 17—5 Carnations and 5 Roses, all different.

Set No. 18—4 Chrysanthemums, 3 Carnations and 3 Roses.

Set No. 19—7 Choice Hardy Herbaceous Plants, 7 varieties.

Set No. 20—5 Assorted Hardy Herbaceous Plants and 5 Chrysanthemums.

Set No. 21—3 Palms, choice varieties.

Set No. 22—4 Dahlias, 4 varieties.

Set No. 23—6 Hardy Ornamental Bulbs, 6 varieties.

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